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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Higher Racing Tax Urged; U. S. to Defend Iceland; Seven Spies Plead Guilty

The World's Day—July 18, 1941

New England: Johnson Wants Higher Racing Tax

Asserting that horse and dog race tracks have been responsible for many persons going on old-age assistance, Massachusetts State Representative Adolph Johnson urged substantial increases in taxation on horse and dog-race betting. [Page 4.]

Bakery wagon drivers of Greater Boston met to consider a proposal to end the strike by arbitration. [Details and names of Boston area draftees: Page 4.]

New England draft boards await master sheets listing order of draft numbers. [Page 4.]

Miss Gertrude Rodgers, Y. W. C. A. Secretary, just returned from France, says young people of France for first time are preparing for responsibilities of government. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Discussion of family problems continued on final day of Conference on Tomorrow's Children at Harvard. [Page 5.]

Robin Moor survivors told welcoming families and friends they thought the submarine which sank their ship was of French construction, operating with a German crew out of Dakar. [Page 2.]

Washington: Defense of Iceland U. S. Policy

President Roosevelt declared it is the policy of the United States to defend Iceland and also to afford protection for the American garrison in the North Atlantic island. Therefore, he told a press conference, it is what he termed A B C stuff to keep open the sea lanes to Iceland. The orders, he said, are to provide protection against attack or any threat of attack.

The U. S. Army is co-operating with Pan American Airways in establishing landing fields and other facilities in Brazil to enable the air force to move swiftly in hemispheric defense, General George C. Marshall disclosed.

Selective Service officials said the first of the 21-year olds whose numbers were drawn in the Nation's second draft lottery would probably not be inducted into the Army before Sept. 1. [Page 1.]

The Government's blacklist of 1,833 firms and individuals deemed to be serving the interests of the Nazi-Fascist Powers in Latin America would restrict resale of American products as German goods in Latin America, Government officials said. [Page 1.]

The Senate Military Committee approved unanimously a compromise property seizure bill authorizing the President to requisition military or naval equipment, tools, supplies and machinery needed for national defense.

The Navy announced the commissioning of two full-fledged naval operating bases at Argentina, Newfoundland, and Trinidad, British West Indies, with maintenance and overhaul facilities for men-of-war operating in Atlantic waters.

The House passed on a voice vote and sent to the Senate legislation to authorize a \$585,000,000 program of additional shipbuilding, ship repair and naval ordnance facilities.

National: Seven Guilty Pleas in Spy Case

New York—Seven of 33 persons indicted on espionage charges linking them with the German Reich pleaded guilty in Brooklyn Federal Court while 23 others pleaded innocent. [Page 3.]

Air and Sea: British Coast Bombed Heavily

The port of Hull and Britain's northeast coast was pounded by German air raiders in the heaviest Nazi aerial assault on Britain in several weeks. [Page 7.]

British submarines operating in the Mediterranean have sunk seven sailing vessels filled with German troops, gasoline, ammunition, the British Admiralty announced.

An appeal for men between the ages of 18 and 42 to operate high-speed launches of the RAF's rescue service patrolling seas around Britain, was issued by the Air Ministry.

In the Orient: Konoye Completes Cabinet

A new Japanese cabinet formed and headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye presented a streamlined body including three admirals and four generals. [Page 6.]

Americas: Caribbean Commander Hails Bases

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—Maj. Gen. Frank Andrews, new chief of the United States defense in the Caribbean, told newspapermen that "with American bases in the Caribbean Islands in advanced stage, I believe the danger of sustained air attack on the Panama Canal has been eliminated."

Russia: Reds Hold Smolensk and Kiev

Russians still held the Germans before the gates of Smolensk and Kiev, while the Germans were believed to be bringing up fresh reserves. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Heavy rains were reported to have softened the plains and impeded the heavy German mechanized equipment.

Germans announced that their troops were on the point of tremendous victories, without, however, specifying any places gained.

A Czech-Soviet treaty signed in London provided for Czechoslovak military units to fight with the Red Army against Germany. Britain accorded full recognition to the Czech Government-in-exile. [Page 6.]

Lindbergh Letter Not Yet Received

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters today that he had observed that

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Labor Expert



Miss Alice D. Shoemaker
Of Wage and Hour Division,
United States Department of
Labor, who conducted a series of
round table discussions, ending
this afternoon, at the Summer
Institute for Social Progress, at
Wellesley College. The subject of
these discussions was "Workers'
Education."

Wellesley Institute Meeting:
Page 5.

Three Huge Docks Sought For E. Boston

Proposals for a major development of the East Boston waterfront—a project calling for channel deepening and construction of three docks each 1,000 feet long and capable of accommodating the largest ships now afloat—came to public notice today at a hearing before the Engineers of the War Department.

Impetus of the plan, which is advanced by owners of 20,000,000 feet of East Boston waterfront property and which is supported by the Boston & Maine Railroad, was decelerated, however, by objections from the Civil Aeronautics Authority and also by the fact that the City of Boston, the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Authority all failed to appear at today's hearing.

Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and now counsel for the Boston Port Development Company, explained that the concern wishes to develop its land just north of the Boston airport. It proposes to deepen the channel, and has offered room to the Commonwealth for construction of the three giant piers to cost \$5,000,000.

The Boston & Maine Railroad, according to Vice-President Lawrence Whittemore, is ready to take over the piers and pay for them over a period of 40 years.

E. Fletcher Ingalls, local head of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, sent a letter to today's hearing objecting that the channel deepening would interfere with plans for extension of the East Boston Airport's seaplane facilities.

Mr. Russell expressed surprise at the letter, asserting it was a "reversal" of his previous understanding of the Authority's position. It was not known what the official attitude of the City, the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Authority is toward the proposal. The Engineers, therefore, decided to continue the hearing two weeks, at which time it is hoped the attitudes of all parties concerned can be recorded.

Redistricting Pennsylvania Riddle Still

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 18 (AP)—The 1941 session of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die at 5:10 a. m. (E. S. T.) today after 191 days—longest session in the past century—with the vital issue of congressional reapportionment still unresolved.

As a result, the State may have to elect its 33 congressmen at large on a State-wide ballot in 1942. Only a special session summoned by the Governor to work out a redistricting plan could prevent this.

In its last act, the Legislature adopted a resolution establishing a 10-man commission to study apportionment and report a plan to the next session—special or regular.

This procedure was adopted after an all-night series of conferences and debates displayed beyond doubt the wide differences of opinion between the Democrats and Republicans over this one issue could not be reconciled.

Before making one last effort to meet the reapportionment problem—the State must cut its districts from 34 to 33 because of the 1940 census—the House and Senate adopted a Civil Service and Unemployment Compensation program requested by the Administration.

In addition, the Legislature sent to Gov. Arthur H. James a bill barring from public relief rolls any person advocating overthrow of the Government by force.

U.S. Considers Extension Of Axis Blacklist

Government bars sale of American products to 1800 firms and individuals in South America.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Expansion of the President's blacklist, already imposed on more than 1,800 Latin-American firms and individuals, to other countries where firms may be aiding the Nazi-Fascist Axis, is under consideration, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today.

Commenting upon yesterday's momentous action in banning exports of American-made goods to Latin-American pro-Axis firms and individuals under the President's proclamation, Mr. Welles said the general subject of export control had been under consideration by the Government for many months.

Mr. Welles would not state that further blacklists would be made, but emphasized that all possible steps dealing with the restrictions on American goods for export to pro-Axis business firms and individuals are under consideration. The blacklist was compiled after a "long and intensive" study of some 5,000 Latin American business entities and was headed up by the office of Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the States, Treasury, Justice and Commerce Departments played a part in drawing up the blacklist.

The extent of the move is seen from the report that the American blacklist is more comprehensive than that compiled by the British for Latin America. It is also announced that the American list will be added to from time to time and that it is also possible that names will be withdrawn.

White House Explains
A White House explanation of the action said that "no article covered by the Export Control Act of July 2, 1940, may be exported to persons named in the list except under special circumstances and that 'persons on the list will be treated as though they were nationals of Germany or Italy' insofar as the credit freezing order of June 14, 1941, is concerned. This order froze the credits in this country of all European nations.

However, in order not to interfere with normal trade between Western Hemisphere nations, the Treasury Department issued a general license covering trade transactions involving persons of European nationality in Latin America other than those blacklisted. The general license will permit trade without the necessity of applying for special licenses.

The White House warned that any person or concern acting as an undercover agent for the blacklisted entities would themselves be placed upon the proscribed list.

Leak in Blacklist
In addition to blacklisting the 1,800-odd individuals and concerns, American authorities have also aided American concerns in breaking their relations with the offenders. In many cases, this was done through the office of Mr. Rockefeller.

Although many of the concerns and persons involved are small-scale operators, it is the view of Washington that, taken together, they form a major source of Axis strength and an irksome leak in the British blockade of Germany-Italy.

Text of President's proclamation and list, in part, of firms said to be aiding Axis in Latin America: Page 8.

White House explains South American trade ban: Page 8.

President for Draft Extension; U. S.-British Unity Increases; Reds Claim Nazi Drive Stalled

Hopkins' visit to war cabinet tied closely to events in Russia and Far East.

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—It was this way, Harry Hopkins, United States Lend-Lease Administrator, explained today when asked how he happened to sit in yesterday on a meeting of the British Cabinet. "I didn't know I was doing that. I just dropped in and saw a lot of people I'd met when I was here before."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—The unprecedented attendance of Harry Hopkins, co-ordinator of the United States Lend-Lease program, at the Cabinet meeting yesterday lifts a corner of the veil on the increasing closeness of Anglo-American collaboration as war developments enter a crucial period both in Europe and the Far East.

The sudden flight of Mr. Hopkins in a bomber across the Atlantic and his dramatic appearance at the Cabinet meeting—described in the press today as an "historic event"—never duplicated in British political annals—is understood to be directly related both to the crisis in Japan and to questions of war policy in the west.

In the Orient the best information available here indicates that Japan is preparing a new drive southward of which the first stage would be the occupation, if not of all French Indo-China, at least of more bases there. Very stiff demands have been put before the Vichy Cabinet and unconfirmed reports reaching here seem to show that Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, unable to resist with any real hope of success, will either give in or offer only ineffectual resistance.

"Passive Opposition"
The attitude here towards such an extension of the Japanese hold on Indo-China is one which might be called "passive opposition." Despite the fact that fresh bases further south and west in Indo-China would bring the Japanese Air Force disconcertingly close to Singapore, the prevailing opinion is that it would not be advisable for Britain to try to resist the Japanese at this point with its hands so full in the west. Whether Mr. Hopkins came to try to modify this attitude remains to be seen.

In Europe the new situation brought about by the continued Russian resistance to the Nazi attack is bound to be a main topic of discussion. The presence of American forces in Iceland brings America's defense interests to the very verge of Europe and undoubtedly raises problems that Mr. Hopkins, as President Roosevelt's representative, would want to discuss with the British Government.

Signs of Change
Furthermore, other recent developments raise questions of urgent interest to the United States. The use of Irish bases still constitutes one of the most important strategic factors in the Battle of the Atlantic and there are some signs, faint but unmistakable, of a new readiness on the part of the British to be more reasonable in this regard.

A remarkable speech was made in the Daily yesterday by James Hopkins, pledges ships enough to supply democracies: Page 6.



International
Draws First Number in New Draft

The first number, 196, in the second peacetime national draft lottery was drawn from the goldfish bowl in Washington by Staff Sergeant Robert W. Shackleton from Fort Dix, N. J., who was a selectee under the first draft lottery. Sergeant Shackleton at the last minute replaced Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who had been scheduled to draw the first number. At right is Lieut. Col. Charles E. Morris of Elizabeth, N. J., who officiated in the 1917 drawing.

Russians Hold Nazis In Smolensk Sector

By the Associated Press
Friday, July 18

The German break-through toward Smolensk, announced yesterday, has made no further progress, according to Russian advisers, which state that "the Red Army is hanging on, determined and unbudgingly at every vital position." Rainfall, drenching the flat lands and marshes and threatening to halt Germany's heavy mechanized equipment was reported to have brought timely assistance to the Russians.

Nevertheless, the German High Command declared that the titanic struggle on the eastern front was turning everywhere into a German victory. Without mentioning actual places taken the German communiqué assumed a tone of supreme confidence.

"Tremendous operations in all sectors of the eastern fronts are progressing in our favor," it said. No mention was made of the taking of Smolensk, announced by the official DNB news service yesterday, but not admitted by the Russians.

Heavy Night Fighting
The fighting, contrary to recent days when a lull has been experienced on most sectors at dusk, rose to a new fever tempo last night almost the entire length of the front, said the Russians.

Heavy fighting was reported during the night in the Bobruisk area on the south side of the Smolensk salient where the Germans have driven to within 230 miles of Moscow. Yesterday it was

on the north side of the salient where fighting was hardest.

The Novograd-Volynski area before Kiev was not especially active, according to the Soviet Command.

But in the Pskov-Porkhov sector on the road to Leningrad; in Besarabia where the Germans evidently were pushing hard toward Odessa, the Black Sea port; and in the Smolensk zone before Moscow there was a continuous roar of artillery fire, the rapid shifting of mechanized forces and the heavy action of bombers.

Red Air Force
It was evident the Soviet Command attached great importance to the action of the Red Air Fleet in delivering counterblows to the Nazi offensive. The communiqué said many German aircraft were destroyed when Soviet planes attacked.

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

German 'Peace Offensive' Will Find Allies Prepared

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German "peace offensive," which is expected momentarily by the British and American Governments is no new expedient in Berlin's strategy.

The peace offensive was one of the insidious weapons of the last war that kept Britain and its Allies in a constant state of vigilance.

Whenever the German High Command felt that German arms had put the Allies at a distinct disadvantage—particularly in 1916 and 1917—warnings would come of a new peace offensive—intended to arrange a peace on terms that would allow Germany to consolidate its gains and continue its triumphant march under more favorable conditions at a later time of its own choosing.

The peculiar danger of the peace offensive in the last war frequently was the difficulty of determining whether such a move was engineered in Berlin, or whether the "peace kites" that from time to time were sent up from Holland, Spain, the Vatican, Sweden, or America had some more innocent origin.

Germans Behind Move
In the case of the Stockholm Socialist conference of the summer of 1917, for example, there was every appearance of it being an innocuous peace effort on the part of the Socialist International. The British Socialists proposed to send Ramsay MacDonald and others as delegates.

But the British Government discovered that, whether or not the Socialists were aware of it, German Government support was being given to the conference. Through the intervention of the

Senator proposes \$30 a month extra pay for selectees after year of service.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, July 18—Rehabilitation pay to bolster the morale of selectees serving more than a year was proposed today by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California as results of America's second draft lottery affecting 750,000 youths were posted throughout the Nation.

At the same time, President Roosevelt announced that he would send a special message to Congress next week urging retention of selectees in order to avoid complete disintegration of the armed forces. His message, he said, would not touch upon the War Department's recommendation for authorization of selective service outside of the Western Hemisphere.

The Downey plan would give selectees \$30 a month additional pay after the first year to be received in a lump sum at time of discharge.

The California Senator also proposed establishment of a congressional committee, headed by the Vice-President of the United States to help find jobs for selectees after discharge.

Amendment to Bill
The rehabilitation plan was suggested as an amendment to proposed legislation to require selectees to serve up until six months after the close of the national emergency or to declare that the "national interest is imperiled" so the present 12 months period of service may be extended indefinitely by the President.

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the Armored Divisions, and Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Commander of the Maryland National Guard, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that such extension of the service of selectees and National Guard members is imperative for the safety of the Nation.

"If we assume that there was an implied contract with these men that they should only serve a year, we know that behind the implied contract is a real contract to serve the State and the Federal Government in any emergency and for the period of the emergency," General Reckord declared.

America's record draft drawing last night was "symbolic of America" not only because of the custom of drawing names haphazardly out of a goldfish bowl, but also

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

Complete list of draft numbers in order drawn: Page 8.
Details of how draft drawings affect Greater Boston: list of registrants' names: Page 4.

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'V'—For Victory and Liberty

The "V for Victory" sign is winging its way over to the United States.

This code symbol, which is being chalked up everywhere in Europe's conquered countries, used as a salute, tapped out in Morse and even reduced to music, will make its appearance in this country, for it is soon to figure in Bundles for Britain's relief program.

This relief organization announces that the "V sign" campaign in the United States will be co-ordinated and run concurrently with that in Britain to stimulate interest in war relief efforts.

The tremendous sweep of this campaign, which has captured the imagination of millions of Europeans and raised hopes in nations which had been in the depths of despondency, may be gathered from the rapidity with which the sign has spread.

It was on April 18 of this year that a dispatch from London by

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Saboteurs menace German industry: Page 7.

Nazi Victims' Secret 'V'; Writing on Europe's Wall

'Inside the War'

R. Mallory Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—Until the time is ripe for active opposition to the Nazis, the inhabitants of several German-occupied countries are employing more and more the only weapon available to them for public use—the writing on the wall.

Encouraged by Britain by means of foreign radio services, scribbling campaign has now assumed international proportions with the symbol common to several countries, the symbol of the letter "V" which can easily be written on walls without detection or underlines pointed upon German official notices, especially those involving a many-drawn word "Verboten."

Used in Various Ways
The symbol was first used in Belgium as a result of a British Broadcasting Corporation suggestion Belgians should co-ordinate the "insurrection tactics" already in progress on underground lines. From there it spread to France and now is being used in many other ways.

From the Monitor of Three Months Ago
The Christian Science Monitor's first story of the secret "V" drive in Occupied Europe, reproduced from the front page of Monitor's issue of April 18.

Boston Y. W. C. A. Worker Describes Conditions in Unoccupied France

Relaxing Spot For Soldiers Ready Soon

A recreation reservation where 500 New England soldiers may relax each week is taking shape on 20-acre Pierce Island at the mouth of the Piscataqua River near Portsmouth, N. H.

The new camp soon will be ready for troops. It is primarily intended for soldiers from Fort Devens which, First Corps Area headquarters said, is "less fortunately situated with respect to recreational facilities" than the area's other posts. The Government is spending \$3,000 to develop the camp.

The island is owned by the City of Portsmouth, which has granted free use to the Army with the provision that the old ramparts of Fort Washington, War of 1812 fortification, be left undisturbed.

New Defense Plant—Part of a new \$64,000,000 Federal authorization for construction of new defense plants will be used to erect and equip a new plant at West Lynn, Mass., to be used by General Electric Equipment for manufacture of naval equipment.

Authorization by the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the plants will be owned by the Federal Government but leased to private concerns. The \$64,000,000 will provide five plants, including other General Electric factories at Schenectady, N. Y., and Erie, Pa., and plants at Buffalo and Tonawanda, N. Y., for use of the Chevrolet Division of General Motors to make airplane engines.

For South Boston—Representative John W. McCormack, Democrat, of South Boston, Mass., discloses that the Navy will recommend development of the South Boston area for ship repair functions in the quickest possible time.

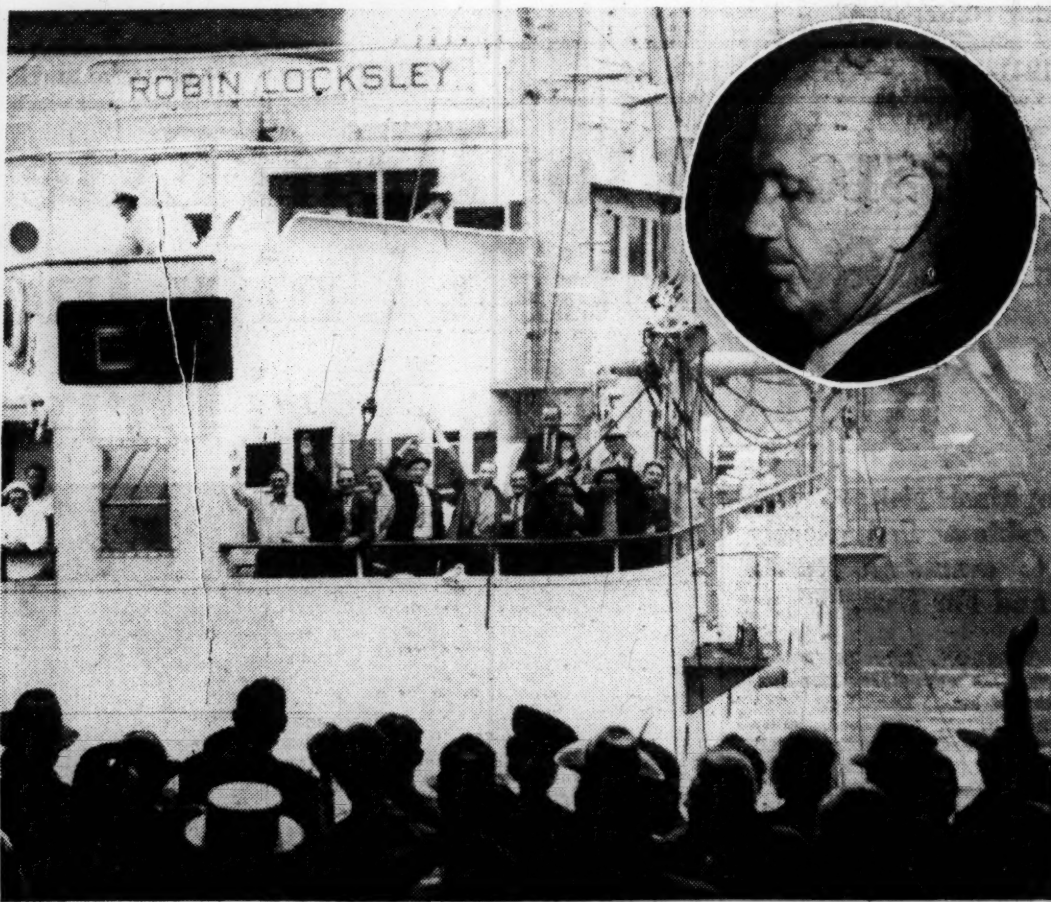
Representative McCormack has urged expenditure of \$10,000,000 to extend Boston facilities. The contemplated improvements probably would involve bulkheads, new piers, additional shop buildings, heavy material storehouses, and transportation equipment, he said.

Inspecting Factory—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Maj. Gen. Charles H. Weson, Chief of Ordnance, accompanied by their personal aides, today visited the Springfield, Mass., arsenal where the Garand rifle is manufactured.

Exhibition—The 68th Coast Artillery Regiment from Camp Edwards, Mass., treated officers and their families at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to their greatest searchlight display last night.

The regiment, with 75 officers and 1,800 enlisted men, arrived with full war equipment and after dark, as two planes roared overhead, they illuminated the sky with 16 60-inch searchlights having a total of 800,000,000 candle power.

Two Hundred Thousand Acres—Army authorities have completed contracts for more than 200,000 acres in north central Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire for maneuver purposes, Capt. Henry G. Feldman, rents and claims officer at Fort Devens, has announced. The area is used in training activities of troops stationed at Devens.



Arbitration Weighed In Bakery Tieup

End of the three-week strike of bakery truck drivers hung in the balance today as 1,200 men involved met at the Municipal Building, South End, to consider acceptance of State arbitration.

The Strikers' Committee of Local 348 (American Federation of Labor) announced last night it would recommend arbitration to the striking workers.

More than 4,000 "inside" laborers are willing to go to work whenever the drivers and operators have settled their dispute, James Montgomery of the Bakery Workers' International Union, also announced.

The men who do the cooking and baking inside the plants have been forced to remain idle while the drivers and salesmen demanded higher wages and commissions from their employers.

Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, indicated last night that he looked forward to an early end to the strike, which he has termed the most difficult he has ever been required to handle.

Inside workers are demanding back pay for the entire length of time they have been forced to be idle, but if the principal issue in dispute—drivers' pay—could be settled, they would be willing to submit their case to arbitration, General Cole declared.

Meanwhile, housewives continued to drop around to the corner grocery store, if they were fortunate enough to have one handy, and buy their bakery products over the counter.

One further incident of violence in the strike was reported from East Lexington yesterday. Three men in an automobile registered to an Everett resident are reported to have overturned a Lynn bakery truck, spilling a load of bread and pastry. The driver was not hurt.



Survivors of Robin Moor Land at Charlestown
Upper—A group on the rescue ship, the Robin Locksley, returning the greetings of families and friends.
Inset—Capt. Edward W. Myers of the Robin Moor.
Below—Frank Stevens, mess boy on the Robin Moor, greeting his wife and baby boy, Mitchell. Mr. Stevens, whose family lives in Wichita, Kansas, had never seen his baby before. His wife stood at the pier six hours awaiting his arrival.

Survivors of the Robin Moor Get Warm Welcome at Dock

A diminutive girl in abbreviated, brunette pigtail who planted a big kiss on her "daddy's" tanned cheek welcomed to Boston yesterday from Cape Town, South Africa, the first of 19 survivors of the Robin Moor—American freighter now believed to have been torpedoed by a French submarine, German-manned, operating out of Dakar.

She was tiny Cynthia Taylor, 7½, who threw her arms around the shoulders of Robert E. Taylor, Second Mate of the vessel, as he stepped ashore from the Robin Locksley at Pier 46, Charlestown, last evening.

The Robin Locksley, American freighter, took on 22 survivors in Cape Town June 27, but three stopped by the way or did not complete the trip. One of these, Francis J. Bakiewicz, a seaman, disappeared suddenly three days out of Cape Town.

Several score excited men, women, and children—relatives and friends of the returning sailors—waited on the dock while the Robin Locksley inched with exasperating slowness to the pier. Further delays involved in customs and immigration inspection kept impatient families apart three hours—a period which seemed to Mrs. Frank Stevens, who had come all the way from Kansas, longer than the 73 days since the Robin Moor left New York.

Waiting for Ship
Reporters, photographers, news reel cameramen, and radio announcers with portable microphones—granted access to the survivors when State Department censorship was lifted—repeatedly interviewed Mrs. Stevens who, with her 7-months-old baby and other members of the family, had stood at the dock six hours waiting for the ship's arrival.

One radio announcer who interviewed the survivors was Mr. Frank Stevens, who had come all the way from Kansas, longer than the 73 days since the Robin Moor left New York.

First Mate Melvin V. Mundy, the only man actually to board the ship, said he was "polite, almost apologetic" and referred repeatedly to "this country's enemy" for which the Robin Moor's cargo was destined.

Captain Myers revealed that the submarine cruised about among the four lifeboats before leaving them alone on the barren ocean. The commanding officer asked after the state of the boat's supplies, he said, and finding that they were short, contributed some pumpkins, and butter. He called to Captain Myers that he would "see him" after the war.

Survivors referred casually and sometimes light-heartedly to the 13 days they spent aloft in lifeboats, trying to make shore with improvised sails. Their daily ration—two biscuits and a cup of water—was swelled from time to time by rain water which they caught in buckets.

French Youth Seeks Way To Help Country

Schools going on as usual; churches having such attendance they are obliged to turn people away; young people making a serious effort to understand questions of government and prepare themselves to help solve their country's problems—such were the bright spots in the picture of Unoccupied France drawn by Miss Gertrude Rodgers of the Y. W. C. A., who has just returned from there.

Miss Rodgers, for four years on the staff of the Boston Y. W. C. A., was chosen to go to France in March as adviser on special projects being set up by the French Y. W. C. A. She went by clipper to Lisbon and returned the same way, arriving in New York Wednesday and coming to Boston yesterday. Her headquarters in France were at Toulouise and she also worked in Marseilles.

No effort had been made up to the time she left France last month to indoctrinate the youth either in schools or youth organizations with totalitarian ideals, she said. The schools in both Occupied and Unoccupied France were being carried on under the Vichy Government and were to continue in session until August instead of being closed on July 14, the customary date.

Educational Projects

Although the attitude in France was comparable to that among many in America during the worst of the depression, the youth of Unoccupied France were striving to prepare themselves to meet the problems of the future, said Miss Rodgers. They co-operated with enthusiasm in the Y. W. C. A.'s education project in Marseilles to train leaders to go into rural areas and conduct classes in poultry raising, rabbit raising, bee culture, dairying, and other agricultural pursuits that would furnish a livelihood and increase the country's food supply.

Land left idle in southern France as the population shifted to the industrial centers has provided a place for many of the refugees from the north who poured in during the invasion, Miss Rodgers said, and the situation of the farm population is in some ways better than that of the city dwellers so far as food is concerned.

Food rationing has superseded the weather as a popular subject of conversation, Miss Rodgers declared. Milk cannot be purchased for anyone over three years of age without a physician's permit. Children up to 12 years have been kept going with milk distributed through the Red Cross, she added. The subsistence ration, which is adequate for adults is not sufficient for the growing boys and girls. The pinch of the food shortage is most evident in this group, and among the mothers of families who deny themselves to give to their children, Miss Rodgers asserted.

Explaining the ration system, she said that a series of tickets are issued once a month; for instance, 11 meat tickets for the month of May, entitling the holder to approximately two pounds of meat during the month. One pound of fat of all kinds is allowed and one who eats in a restaurant gives one fat ticket for every meal covering whatever cooking oils may have been used and butter or cheese he may be served. A bread ticket is turned in for every restaurant meal also.

Relief Problem

"Considering the staggering sum the Vichy Government pays daily to the occupying power, it is doing a remarkable job of handling unemployment and relief problems," Miss Rodgers asserted. "It has set up projects such as the CCC, NYA, and work relief in this country and has effected price-fixing that has halted inflation to a surprising degree."

There is clothes rationing, and stockings, except in store windows, are a curiosity, Miss Rodgers said. Nobody wears them because it is easy to get along without them. Paris designers, however, are still doing business she was told by persons coming from the occupied area, with the German women buying their expensive models.

Reports on France

Sons of Winant
Seek Wings Like Air-Minded Sire
CONCORD, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Two air-minded sons of a distinguished diplomat and air-minded father are taking pilot training at Concord Airport.

John G. Winant, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has successfully taken his solo flight after two weeks of dual instruction. A younger boy, Rivington Russell Winant, is limited to dual instruction, however, as he has not reached the age at which CAA regulations permit solo flying.

Their father flew a plane over the battlefields of France during the World War.

John C. Breckenridge
YORK, Maine, July 18 (AP)—John C. Breckenridge, who passed on at his home here today, served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in President Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet. A retired corporation lawyer, Mr. Breckenridge was a grandson of John C. Breckenridge, fourteenth Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Breckenridge, who was attached to the United States Embassy at London during the World War, maintained a winter home at Santa Barbara, Calif. He took an active part in York's community life, having served as a deputy sheriff, and at the time of his passing was chief observer of the civilian air raid warning service.



Prettifying Huntington Avenue
Top: Workers are shown placing Vermont flagstone in the central dividing strip on reconstructed Huntington Avenue. The scene is near the Public Library at Copple Square and the flagstones, which are an innovation in Boston street construction, are laid in a base of concrete. Bottom: A workman touching up the finished paving with a fluid preparation that heightens the contrast between the concrete filling and the colored stones.

Aesthetic Problem in Paving Of Huntington Up to Mayor

Do you think the City should use ordinary cement or multi-colored slate flagstones to pave the central reservation along reconstructed Huntington Avenue? That a question which today rested with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for decision.

Trying a new experiment in local highway construction, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland imported a supply of Vermont slate flagstones to pave the six-foot central dividing strip on the new avenue between Dartmouth and Exeter Streets. He felt the green, gray, red, blue and brown flagstones would be much prettier than monotonous concrete, much more practical than grass or shrubs. The stones are now being installed.

Whether to use flagstones between Exeter Street and Opera Place, where the new subway ends, is still to be decided. This section of the avenue is under jurisdiction of the Transit Department whose chairman, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, has put it up to the Mayor to say what kind of paving should be used in the central strip.

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Coakley Trial Opens Aug. 5 In the Senate

On Aug. 5, at 10 a. m., Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Council, will stand before the Bar of the Senate to plead to the 14 articles of impeachment filed against him by the House of Representatives.

The Senate set the date for Mr. Coakley's appearance by adoption yesterday of an order submitted by Senator Newland H. Holmes (R) of Weymouth. A subpoena requiring Mr. Coakley's appearance on that date will be served by Charles O. Holt, Sergeant-at-Arms, or an attaché of his office.

Arterial Highway: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today was celebrating another victory in his campaign to gain approval of his legislation for construction of an arterial highway in Boston to relieve traffic congestion.

The Senate Committee on Ways and Means unanimously approved a bill providing \$10,400,000 for the program. This measure is a Tobin substitute for his original bill calling for a \$19,400,000 construction project.

The \$10,400,000 proposal was recently favored by the Legislative Committee on Cities by an 8-to-5 vote.

Debate on the bill is expected to be started in the Senate on Monday.

Under the measure \$400,000 would be spent by the State Department on Public Works for detailed plans and specifications on the project or projects to be undertaken upon approval of the Governor and the Department. The \$10,000,000 would finance construction.

Justice: Over the objections of the Legislative Committee on Rules, Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, and Enrico Cappucci (D) of Boston, gained initial House approval of their measure for a \$50,000 investigation of the administration of justice in Massachusetts.

Courts: The House passed to be engrossed a resolve establishing a special commission to study the advisability of setting up a State administrative court.

Elevated: The Lower Branch advanced a measure under which street railway companies would be liable for accidents occurring in street car reservations.

Food Sales: Retail sale of food commodities would be allowed on Sundays under legislation passed to be engrossed by the Senate. Previously the Upper Branch had defeated the measure but yesterday it voted to reconsider.

Penal Code: The Committee on Rules approved a bill to establish a special commission to draft a new penal code.

Teachers Colleges: A bill to authorize junior college courses in the nine State Teachers Colleges was rejected by the House.

Taxes: Appointment of a special commission to study problems arising from loss of taxes through State acquisition of land was favored by the Committee on Rules.

Installment Sales: The Senate passed to be engrossed legislation setting up a special commission to investigate laws regarding conditional and installment sales.

Milk Control Board: The House passed to be engrossed legislation making permanent the State Milk Control Board. Prior to engrossment Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, successfully sponsored an amendment curtailing the Board's retail price-fixing powers.

Under the amendment a favoring vote of 51 instead of 25 percent of the milk producers would be required to provide for price-fixing and before mandatory prices become effective approval of a milk regulation board would be necessary. This Board would consist of the Attorney General, State Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Commissioner of Public Health.

Events Around Greater Boston Tonight

Free Public Lecture: "Family Goals for the Nation," by David V. Glass of the Population Investigation Committee of Great Britain. Concluding meeting of the Conference on Tomorrow's Children. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 8 p. m.

Meeting of National Old Age Pensioners: Mr. J. Edgar Bradley, Candidate for Mayor of Somerville, and William H. McAdams, President of National Old Age Pensioners, Inc., at Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Saturday
Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Magdalen of the Museum staff will discuss "Budding Paintings" at 11 a. m.

Architectural Information Walk: An expedition to find the quaint and the beautiful in old townwork and stately mansions. After the walk, at 4 p. m., King's Chapel will be opened especially for the group and a half hour a recital will be given by organist Raymond Robinson. Meet 2 p. m. on Beacon Street opposite the State House.

Music at the Gardner Museum: Alton Metcalf, Pianist. At 2:45 p. m.

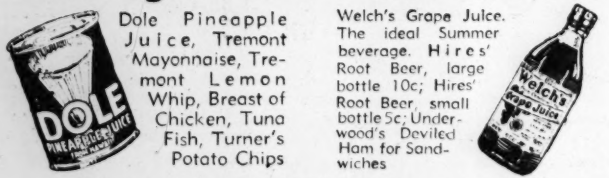
Amusement Timetable Page: 10
Radio Timetable Page: 14

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Willkie Calls on All Labor For Armistice During Defense

NEW YORK, July 18—Appeals by Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, for an end to management-labor disputes and for labor's all-out aid to build the "arsenal of democracy" featured a "beat Hitler" rally sponsored by the Labor Divisions of the Committee to Defend America and the Fight for Freedom, Inc., at the Manhattan Center here last night.

Mr. Willkie, in a new role as chairman—and not principal speaker—of the meeting, one of the chief observances of Aid British Labor Week, declared that this was not the day for capital and labor to fight.

"Let's call the arguments now," he appealed. "Let's have them later and produce now."

The Republican titular head recalled the promise he had made to President Roosevelt to work for unity of the Nation in the interests of democracy at home and abroad.

Save Boos for Hitler

"I did it," he explained, "because I am the first full generation of my family to enjoy American freedom, and I don't want to be the last."

"Under our system of government, we can have at one time only one President and one foreign policy. In time of crisis every good American should feel that it is his obligation to support the President."

During the meeting loud jeers and catcalls were heard at the mention of Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. Mr. Willkie rose to denounce such a demonstration.

"Let's not boo any American citizen," he declared. "We come here tonight, men and women of all faiths and parties, not to slander our fellow citizens. We want all of them. We come to promote unity—not discord. Let's all save our boos for Hitler."

Arms Supply Vital

Mr. Hillman warned the 5,000 trades-union representatives at the meeting that the Nazi objective was world domination, and the United States was included in the German "time-table."

"The Battle of Britain, our battle, the battle of democracy, may be lost for want of a few more tanks, a few more guns, a few more planes, a few more ships," he declared. "Today the Nazi forces are strung out on a far-flung battle line. A single plane delivered to Britain today will be

worth many planes later on. Our response to the pressing needs of defense will decide not merely whether this battle is to be short or long, but whether it will be won or lost."

"I appeal to every worker, as he goes to his job, to say to himself, 'today, I must help build the arsenal of democracy.' He must realize that every piece of armor plate he welds in the shipyard—every die he cuts in the machine shop—every propeller he fits to a plane—hastens the end of Hitlerism."

Factories a Battle Line

Mr. Hillman asserted that "labor's cause and democracy's cause are one and the same," adding that the conflict is being waged as much in the workshops as on the battlefield.

"Our free democratic workshops are multiplying their output more rapidly than the regimented workshops of Hitlerism over any comparable period," he continued. "And this has been accomplished while we were only getting under way—during the tooling up and plant construction period—which were the first steps in our great production plan."

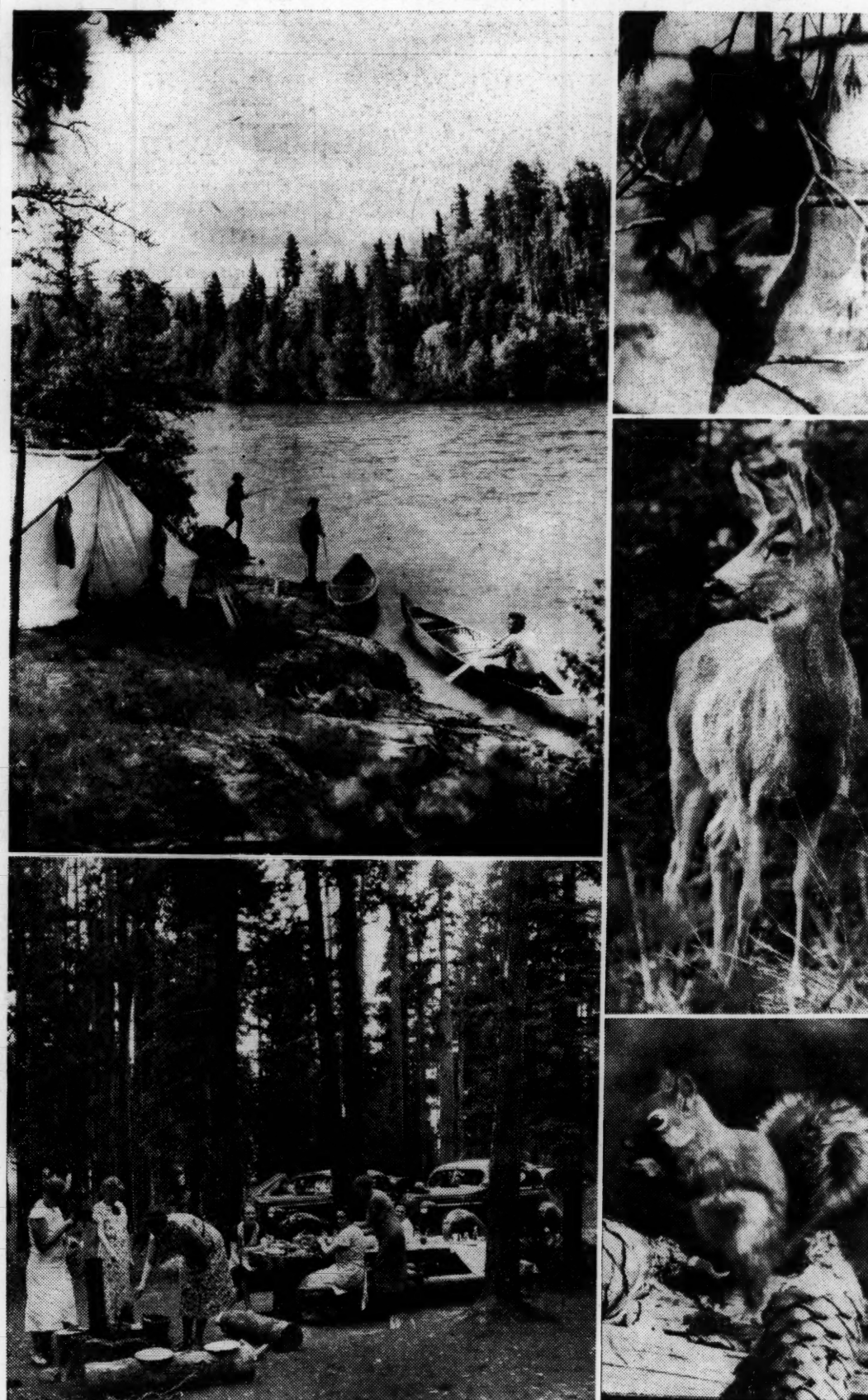
"All this is not enough. It is a good beginning, but only a beginning. Time is short. We can't gamble with it. . . . You and I and the rest of us dare not afford to wait until Nazi raiders and Nazi armies gain time to turn their might toward us. Only if we produce to the hilt now, can we hope to keep the seas free and our own homes safe from invasion."

Other speakers at the meeting were Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Grillo, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Rubber Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Frederick F. Umney, Executive Secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; and J. Borden Harriman, one-time American Minister to Norway.

Mr. Woll urged trade unionists in lands under Nazi control to look to American and British labor to liberate them from their bondage.

Mr. Willkie read a cable to the meeting from Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, who declared that "every ship, every plane and every bit of munitions that arrives brings with it a feeling of fellowship and understanding and makes us feel more than ever that victory must result from our mutual efforts."

Modern Pioneers Rediscover America



U. S. Forestry Service

Scenes on Camping Trips in the National Forests

Answering the call of nature millions of Americans are finding keen pleasure in exploring the rugged wilderness areas preserved in the National Forests scattered across the United States. Camping, hunting, swimming, hiking and nature study are among the refreshing outdoor pastimes which await the visitor to the National Forest.

National Forests an Allure to Vacationists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By M. Le Tour

In the spruce thickets of the Great Lakes region and among the fantastic cacti in the deserts of New Mexico; up among the snow-streaked Rockies and close to the pounding surf of the Atlantic seaboard, glowing camp fires are lighting the faces of modern Daniel Boones who are rediscovering these days 176,000,000 acres of rugged, primitive wilderness which have been set aside by a wise Government for their inspiration and enjoyment.

It's no secret that many Americans have been passing up some of the most beautiful regions of the country in past years in their hurry to visit the more publicized national parks and famous resorts. In their eagerness to see Yellowstone's geysers and Yosemite's waterfalls they unwittingly have overlooked a gold mine of recreational opportunities found in the national forests.

But travelers are becoming more aware of these brother-areas of the national parks as travel figures of the Forest Service show. Increasing numbers of vacationists are penetrating these magnificent wildernesses where roam 75 per cent of all the big game animals in western United States, and where 70,000 miles of streams and thousands of lakes offer unsurpassed opportunities for swimming, boating and other forms of restful recreation.

So geographically different as the geographical regions of the United States, the national forests encompass great cypress swamps of the South, spruce and fir forests of the Pacific Northwest wide-branching hardwoods of the Central States and Appalachian Mountain regions, and stately redwood groves of California.

Bring Own Tents

When visiting these areas campers bring their own tents, blankets and cooking equipment. However, they find many free facilities in the camping areas such as tables, benches, stoves or fireplaces, and approved drinking water. In some places bath houses and community shelters are provided by the Forest Service.

No admittance fee is charged in national forests and, unlike the situation in the national parks, summer homes may be leased provided they do not interfere with the recreational use of the forest. Rates of the leases are usually from \$15 to \$25 a year. Accommodations for travelers may be had at resorts, ranches and tourist homes on private lands or in near the forests.

The Forest Service has developed and operates 55 organization camps for the use of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, American Legion Posts, church, civic and other groups, and 11 hotels or resorts are maintained and operated on national forest land by outside organizations and individuals under special-use permits.

For those who enjoy "roughing

it" in the quietude of the "back country" over 70 especially designated wild areas accessible only by trail or water have been set aside in national forests. Almost completely undeveloped, a "wild area" covers less than 100,000 acres. Areas of larger extent are called wildernesses.

"Trail riding" trips through a number of outstanding wildernesses and receives, and his well-ness areas are sponsored each year by the American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C. Lasting about 10 to 15 days, the trips cost from \$125 to \$175 a person including all expenses. However, many visitors travel on their own foot or on horses rented from nearby ranches. A common sight on the trails is a family of hikers, followed by a burro carrying their camp outfit. But such extensive trips should not be undertaken by inexperienced travelers.

Charge for Service

The versatile guides who serve as cooks, packers and horse wranglers charge about \$5 or \$6 a day for their services. At night after the horses are hobbled and the bed rolls are spread out, on the pine needles the guides usually furnish campfire entertainment by telling "tall stories" and singing cowboy songs to the accompaniment of a guitar.

Any old-time guide will tell you that the greatest thrill in a national forest comes with getting into the more remote sections of the region where, as he may humorously put it, "the hand of man has never set foot." If you make friends with the forest ranger he probably will take you to one of the fire lookout stations perched on the top of a mountain peak. There in a box-like room glassed in on four sides for visibility, the warden will explain the charts, maps and range finder he uses in accurately locating a whisp of smoke miles away.

If you appear especially interested the warden might invite you and the ranger over to his living quarters nearby, where he will show you his lightning protector (the tops of mountains attract bolts in the stormy season); his shortwave radio which both sends and receives, and his well-equipped cabin. Perhaps his wife will invite you in for some of the best flapjacks you have ever tasted.

For the convenience of travelers who wish to know about things to see, and the recreational opportunities offered in the national forests, a free booklet, "National Forests Guide," has been issued by the United States Forest Service, giving the name and location of the national forests with individual thumbnail sketches of special fea-

tures, sports and accommodations. It may be obtained by writing to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Anglo-Soviet Pact Seen by Bevin As Opening New Era

LONDON, July 18 (CP)—Labor Minister Ernest Bevin declared July 16 that the new Anglo-Russian Alliance, "I hope, I almost pray, will lead to closing the black chapter of ostracism and misunderstanding which has gone on since the last war."

Addressing a campaign meeting seeking more women for war work, the Labor Minister said he hoped a new understanding "might well bring the great United States, us, and Russia into a new orientation."

He added it "might be, with our commonwealth a great contributing factor, hundreds of years of peace for the world if only we handle it right, with imagination and tolerance, and, equally on their side, the Russians learned that, whatever they have said about us, when the hour of trial came we did not equivocate."

Italy to Bar 'Gas' For Private Autos

ROME (P)—The Italian Government has canceled all gasoline rationing for private automobiles effective Oct. 1 to preserve supplies for the armed forces and public services because of "growing difficulty" in obtaining rubber and gasoline from abroad.

The only private motor vehicles which will be allowed to operate will be those powered with methane gas or charcoal-burning devices.

First (?) Acceptance Of Wooden Nickels

By the Associated Press
Scranton, Pa., July 18
Employees of the local office of the State Employment Service are accepting \$500 of wooden nickels as part payment on overdue salaries.

Wooden coins have been issued here in connection with the City's forthcoming centennial, and are good at all stores.

A dispute between State officials over Civil Service has held up the workers' pay for a month, so their immediate superior, District Manager John W. Genter, handed out the nickels, explaining he personally would be responsible for them.

West Coast Points Way To U. S. Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A demonstration of unity, almost unparalleled in California's history, has been made in the formation here of Americans United of Northern California.

Party lines have been forgotten; religious differences have been laid aside; employer and labor barriers have vanished at last in this specific and enthusiastic purpose of forging a united Nation through a united people.

Even those who conceived the idea of Americans United, following Wendell L. Willkie's national example of nonpartisanship in supporting President Roosevelt's program of assisting Great Britain and defending America, are amazed at its success. They say they have found a unity among Northern Californians which would do credit to Lexington Minutemen.

First public demonstration here of Americans United is the mass meeting July 24 arranged to hear Mr. Willkie following a similar meeting in Hollywood Bowl the night before. Significantly, Democratic Gov. Culbert L. Olson has been named to introduce Mr. Willkie.

Patriotic Duty

Americans are urged to attend the rally as a patriotic duty. As a demonstration of national unity rally leaders feel that local attendance should surpass the number present at the recent meeting of the America First Committee, at which Charles A. Lindbergh spoke against aid to Britain and American participation in the war.

In calling for full unqualified support of their party members, William M. Malone, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and William G. Knowland, Member of the Republican National Executive Committee, praised Mr. Willkie's courage and patriotism in lending "his voice and energy" to the cause of national unity.

Pointing out that a year ago Democrats and Republicans were on two sides of the "battle of ballots," Mr. Malone declared, "Today we have sterner work ahead. . . . This is not the time to be quarreling over our leadership. Rather it is the time when our many fundamental differences should be second to the first necessity of strengthening our spiritual, mental, and physical defenses and preparing ourselves for our destiny."

Cannot Escape History

Pointing out that under the Nation's democratic methods "once a decision is made, the minority must abide by the majority's decision," Mr. Knowland declared that the Nation had given "our sacred word . . . that we will furnish the necessary implements . . . so that we will become the arsenal for Britain in her life-and-death struggle with the totalitarian revolution now sweeping the world."

The Republican leader drew on President Lincoln's statement as carrying fresh importance today: "Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. . . . The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor and dishonor to the later generations. . . . We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free. . . . We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth."

Americans United have announced that men and women from all sections and all parties have volunteered by the hundreds to assist in the program of forging a united public. The enthusiasm and support have the typical Western flavor of speed and drama, and noted screen, opera, and concert artists have joined in to help in this work.

Nonpartisan Welcome

Chairman of the Northern California organization is Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, with Bartley C. Crum, San Francisco attorney, serving as Vice-Chairman.

Warning that "any spread of confusion in our midst," Mr. Malone said that he welcomed the opportunity to be a sponsor for Mr. Willkie in the Americans United rally. "We, as Democrats, recognize the full Americanism of Wendell L. Willkie in lending his voice and energy toward uniting his fellow citizens behind President Roosevelt's defense program," Mr. Malone declared. Mr. Knowland called Mr. Willkie's effort "this part as an American citizen."

Members of the Willkie welcoming committee included Governor Olson, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, Dr. John F. Slavich, Mayor of Oakland, Mr. Malone, Mr. Knowland, and many other members of all parties and sects.

Dawson to Retire From London Times

LONDON, July 18 (P)—Mr. Geoffrey Dawson plans to retire as Editor of The Times of London in September.

He is to be succeeded by Barrington Ward, Assistant Editor since October, 1927.

Mr. Dawson was editor of The Times from 1912 to 1919, leaving after a quarrel with Lord Northcliffe over policy. He returned as Editor shortly after Lord Northcliffe's passing in 1922.

His long-time editorship of the famous old "Thunderer" has been notably independent on occasion and he often has been recognized as an authoritative spokesman of the Government point of view.

Seven of 33 Plead Guilty As German Agents in U. S.

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 18—Seven of 33 persons indicted on espionage charges linking them with the German Reich Government pleaded guilty in Brooklyn Federal Court today while 23 others pleaded innocent and two failed to appear. One other previously had pleaded guilty.

All were arrested within the last three weeks in what Federal officials called the Nation's biggest spy suspect roundup. They were indicted Tuesday.

Federal Judge Clarence G. Galston set bail at \$25,000 each for those who pleaded innocent and set Sept. 23 as trial date.

Both the court and U. S. Attorney Harold M. Kennedy opposed repeated pleas by defense counsel for reduction in bail. Judge Galston based his refusal on "the very serious nature of the case."

Thirty of the defendants were charged with having acted as agents of a foreign government without complying with the Federal law requiring registration of alien agents.

Mr. Kennedy said at the time the indictment was returned that the alleged ring used couriers to ports such as Lisbon and Genoa, where Nazi agents were on hand to forward the information to Berlin.

The indictment had this to say about the German Government: "The defendants conspired with each other and with the Government of the German Reich and with others."

"Although no legal action against the German Government is contemplated," Mr. Kennedy said, "it would have been a sham and a pretense not to have named the Reich."

In intricate detail, the indictment under which the suspects were arraigned charged them with recruiting operatives, gathering data, receiving and dispatching information and paying agents for their aid.

The two suspects who did not appear in court are in custody elsewhere. They are Edmund Carl Heine, a German-born naturalized citizen, formerly a representative of the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation in Germany and Spain, who is in Detroit, and Bertram Wolfgang Zenzinger, a British subject from the Union of South Africa, who was arrested by FBI agents at Los Angeles last

April 16, entered a plea of guilty to violation of the Registration Act and was sentenced by a Federal Court to serve 18 months.

Most of the defendants had entered pleas to preliminary charges shortly after their arrest. A few defendants took advantage of the right to change their pleas at today's arraignment on the indictment.

The indictment contained two counts, one charging the suspects with acting as agents for a foreign country without registering and the second, conspiracy to transmit information.

Those who pleaded guilty today were:

Axel Wheeler-Hill, New York; Alfred E. Brokhoff, West New York, N. J., guilty on first count, innocent on second; Paul Fehse, New York, guilty on first count, innocent on second; Evelyn Clayton Lewis, New York, guilty on first count, innocent on second; Rene Meenen, Flushing, N. Y., guilty on both counts; Lilly Barbara Carola Stein, New York, guilty on both counts; Else Weustenfeld, New York, guilty on both counts.

Heinrich Clausen, a steamship steward, pleaded guilty a few hours after the indictment was returned.

These pleaded innocent: Frederick Jobert Duguesne, a native of Cape Colony, South Africa, and a naturalized citizen of the United States, described by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, as "by occupation a writer, lecturer and professional spy"; Herman Lang, Glendale, N. Y.; Everett Minster Roeder, Merrick, N. Y.; Paul Bante; Max Blank; Conradin Otto Dold, passenger liner steward; Rudolph Ebeling, Richard Eichenlaub, Heinrich Carl Eilers, Felix Jahnke, Josef August Klein, Hartwig Richard Kleiss, Paul Al W. Scholz, Erwin Wilhelm Siegler, former chief butcher on the S. S. America; Oscar R. Stabler, Heinrich Stader, Franz Stigler, former chief baker on S. S. America; Leo Waalen, Adolf Henry August Walschewsky, steamship steward, and Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher, all of New York; Carl Reupper, Hudson Heights, N. J.; George Gottlieb Schuh, East Orange, N. J.; and Erich Strunk, Milwaukee, Wis.

Those pleading guilty will be sentenced at the conclusion of the trial of the others.

General Calls for Action, Not Talk, on Draft Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—"Don't do too much talking about it. Just do it. You have to have a little courage about these things."

That was the advice one of the Army's most successful and enthusiastic new generals gave the Senate Military Affairs Committee today on draft extension.

He was Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers (the first "G" as in "ever") who made such a success last winter in building up Ft. Bragg, N. C., the Nation's second largest army camp, that he's recently been assigned to command all the Army's armored divisions.

Several years back, General Devers acted as Graduate Manager of Athletics at the Military Academy at West Point, and he still talks in the manner of a football coach putting backbone into his team.

Question of Effectiveness

Warning against a loss of army effectiveness if selectees are allowed to return home at the end of a year, he sat smiling on the edge of his chair and told an array of Senators: "We have to build a team. If one man falls out, that man misses the pass."

"On Jan. 30 I'll have my team ready to function, but it's going to take at least six months more to get that team back in order if these men drop out."

"Down at Ft. Bragg we have what we call the buddy system. A man is buddy to the men on each side of him. He cannot drop out because the men next to him might get killed then."

Success at Ft. Bragg

The Senators were interested in the General's success with his 36,000 man team at Ft. Bragg. "We love our workmen here we run our troops," he explained. "We had what we called the peace-loving machine. Peace and Love were names of our architect and contractor. We got so we were finishing a building every 24 minutes. If these was difficulty, I wouldn't bother to call up the corps commander at Columbia. Instead I'd get the man in the back room and talk to him."

"It's indecision that hurts morale," he maintained.

"I can see, General, that you're a man of action," interjected Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

The General attributed part of his success at Ft. Bragg to fine North Carolina climate. That pleased Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, the Committee Chairman.

"I understand that now you're going to Ft. Knox. You'll get even better climate there," promised Senator Albert B. (Happy) Chandler (D) of Kentucky.

General Devers, who has had most of his army experience in the Field Artillery, is a native of York,

The Mississippi Just Turns Around

NEW ORLEANS, La. (P)—The Mississippi River, which has a general course almost directly south, flows directly northward past New Orleans at the original section of the City. A ship steaming from New Orleans for the mouth of the River, southeast of the city, begins its trip toward the north.

How to get ahead



CERTAINLY not with a rumpled looking blouse like this! Starch it with Linit, the "friend of fine fabrics."



LINIT gives tubbable blouses—silk, satin, spun rayon, cotton, linen—long lasting daintiness, freshness.

Linit, the perfect laundry starch, penetrates the fabric instead of merely coating the surface. It lays tiny fibres that catch dust and dirt—keeps anything that's starched looking crisp, smart, clean longer.



HOW TO GET FOUR VACATIONS IN ONE

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Court Refuses to Upset Conviction of Mayor

Buffalo, N. Y., July 18 (P)—Supreme Court Justice Almon V. Lytle refused today to upset the verdict of a jury which convicted Mayor John F. Aszler and five other Lackawanna City officials of conspiracy to defraud the municipality by padding city Work Projects Administration pay rolls.

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Hotel MONTEREY

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Your Name: _____
Address: _____
City and State: _____

Selective Service Boards in New England Await Arrival of Master Sheets

Local Youths Who Face Draft Call

Names of 21-year-old Greater Boston draft registrants whose numbers were drawn early in the national selective service lottery are listed below in the order of drawing. Their names will be integrated in the present draft lists on a ratio basis.

No. 4—Arlington

(Precincts 1 to 7)
38—Frank A. Eastman, Jr., 44 Adams Street.
40—Robert E. Murphy, Jr., Everett Street.
42—Anthony Masi, 23 Bay Street.

No. 5—Arlington

(Precincts 8 to 11)
58—James A. Gray, 71 Hilbert Street.
59—Harold G. Merchant, 27 Russell Street.
60—Edward O. Hatch, 30 Draper Avenue.
61—Gordon M. MacLeod, 15 Quincy Street.
62—David L. Weiner, 122 Sylvia Street.
63—Robert A. Casola, 219 Lowell Street.

No. 9—Belmont

98—Robert M. Carroll, 16 Park Road.
99—James F. Jefferson, 47 Bay State Road.
100—Daniel J. Kener, 63 Benjamin Road.
101—Donald P. Dyer, 50 Clover Street.
102—Robert E. Murphy, 279 Orchard Street.
103—Merrill C. Smith, 25 Hermon Street.
104—James S. Stockwell, 21 Woodbine Road, Boston.

No. 12—Boston

(Ward 1, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
126—Druid E. McCarthy, 120 London Street, East Boston.
127—Alvin J. Duvall, United States Marine Training School, Gallatin Island, East Boston.
128—John J. Clampa, 3 McCormack Square, East Boston.
129—Armando W. Sponaro, 544 Summer Street, East Boston.
130—Paul J. Heener, 91 Bennington Street, East Boston.
131—Philip P. La Cava, 200 Bremen Street, East Boston.
132—Philip Little, 391 Summer Street, East Boston.
133—Arthur Dilluso, 62 Brooks Street, East Boston.
134—Daniel J. O'Neil, Jr., 1 Lexington Square, East Boston.
135—Louis Clampa, 130 Princeton Street, East Boston.
136—John E. Lytton, U. S. M. T. S., Gallops Island, East Boston.

No. 13—Boston

(Wards 1, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
138—Charles R. Macauliffe, 75 Orient Avenue, East Boston.
139—Paul C. Dineen, Jr., 215 Leyden Street, East Boston.
140—Joseph R. Belange, 77 Byron Street, East Boston.
141—Rocco Mastroianni, 1223 Bennington Street, East Boston.

No. 14—Boston

(Ward 2)
146—Vincent J. Demarzo, 47 Mystic Street, Charlestown.
147—John E. Scadding, 86 School Street, Charlestown.
148—Thomas L. Croly, 50 Green Street, Charlestown.
149—Gordon W. Jellimore, 362 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown.
150—John J. Harold, 106 Russell Street, Charlestown.
151—Nicholas Corbett, 43 Eden Street, Charlestown.
152—Leo Hawkins, 67 School Street, Charlestown.

No. 15—Boston

(Ward 3, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
158—Salvatore P. Cicerone, 20 Salem Street.
159—James R. Deegan, 20 Allen Street.
160—Nicholas Scario, 37 Salem Street.
161—Michael Piccirilli, 155 Salem Street.
162—Mario L. Biagi, 119 Richmond Street.
163—Salvatore D. Corsi, 59 Fleet Street.
164—Elmer Stone, 301 Cambridge Street.
165—John P. Filione, 46 Snowhill Street.
166—Zachary L. Natale, 11 Sheafe Street.
167—Alfred Constantino, 130 Chambers Street.
168—Charles Levine, 37 Poplar Street.
169—Rosario Melillo Muscarella, 15 Billman Street.
170—Albert Plino, 60 Leverett Street.
171—Ralph P. Poci, 67 Hull Street.
172—Dominic Franzosa, 174 Salem Street.
173—Natalie J. Ferrara, 487 Hanover Street.
174—John A. Desisto, 50 Prince Street.
175—Ralph Anthony Guange, 50 Prince Street, East Boston.

No. 16—Boston

(Ward 3, Precincts 7 to 11, 18 and 19)
180—Samuel M. Ferragallo, 7 Walham Street.
181—Angel Bethoney, 1225 Washington Street.
182—John D. Clark, 68 Walham Street.
183—James L. Lohs, 246 Shawmut Avenue.

No. 17—Boston

(Ward 4)
186—Gerald R. Kidney, 111 Norway Street.
187—Charles E. Hicks, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue.
188—Oscar E. Elchorn, 159 St. Bololph Street.
189—Walter T. McLean, 23 Blagden Street.
190—Francis A. Zahara, 22 Wallack Street, Roxbury.
191—Roland Joseph House, 1424 Huntington Avenue.
192—Edward Mason, 220 West Conant Street.

No. 18—Boston

(Ward 5)
196—Henry G. Summers, 535 Beacon Street.
197—George T. Dalenris, 185 Shawmut Avenue.
198—Peter Abramo, 151 Park Drive.
199—Raymond O. Deane, Jr., 131 Park Drive.
200—Onnie Avakian, 78 Berkeley Street.
201—Apostolis D. Vom-Youras, 492 Tremont Street.

No. 19—Boston

(Ward 6)
206—Edmund C. DeBowski, 41 West 6th Street.
207—John J. Ruby, 302 Silver Street, South Boston.
208—Joseph Denard, 278 K Street, South Boston.
209—Alexander M. Malinovich, 91 West Broadway, South Boston.
210—Peter Paul J. Travers, 347 W. Second Street, South Boston.
211—John J. Murphy, 480 East Fourth Street, South Boston.
212—David H. Orchard, 4 Barton Street, South Boston.
213—Joseph A. Gilbert, 12 City Point Court, South Boston.
214—John J. Nolan, 76 Broadway, South Boston.
215—Daniel J. McCarthy, 4 N Street, South Boston.
216—Joseph V. Flaherty, 648 East 7th Street, South Boston.

Street, South Boston.
217—James J. Lucas, 69 1 Street, South Boston.
218—Joseph J. Chepules, 75 B Street, South Boston.

No. 20—Boston

(Ward 7)
219—Charles J. Powers, 67 Gates Street, South Boston.
220—Walter R. Reed, 33 Telegraph Street, South Boston.
221—Carl Goodman, 2 Kemp Street, South Boston.
222—Albert C. Markuns, 119 G Street, South Boston.
223—Raymond M. MacDermott, 49 G Street, South Boston.
224—Charles J. Vulliamies, Jr., 7 Marine Street, South Boston.
225—John J. Kennedy, 601 East Seventh Street, South Boston.
226—Leo V. Barrett, 116 Old Harbor Street, South Boston.
227—John J. McLaury, Jr., 431 Old Colony Avenue, South Boston.
228—Charles D. Velverton, 481 Southampton Street, South Boston.
229—George J. Scott, 432 East Fifth Street, South Boston.

No. 21—Boston

(Ward 8)
230—Benjamin F. Napolitano, 56 Northampton Street, South Boston.
231—Lawrence J. Doyle, 82 George Street, South Boston.
232—David Caran, 82 Shirley Street, South Boston.
233—Joseph A. Palumbo, 10 Chesterton Street, South Boston.
234—Peter N. Sulford, 4 Perch Street, Roxbury.
235—Alfred Joseph Serra, 29 Hawkins Street, Roxbury.
236—Alfred F. Rossi, 18 Leyland Street, Dorchester.

No. 22—Boston

(Ward 9)
238—Macroe A. Harris, Jr., 71 Windsor Street, South Boston.
239—David B. Foreman, 67 Cabot Street, Roxbury.
240—Robert F. Morrow, 33 King Street, Roxbury.
241—John B. Calaisere, 52 Highland Street, Roxbury.
242—Robert J. McGonigle, 272 Roxbury Street, Roxbury.
243—Arthur W. Lyon, Dorby Place, Roxbury.
244—John H. Dixon, 48 Hammond Street, Roxbury.

No. 23—Boston

(Ward 10)
246—Frank H. Penner, 4 Sunny Court, Roxbury.
247—Francis G. Chase, 43 Mozart Street, Roxbury.
248—Robert J. Quinn, 29 Bromley Street, Roxbury.
249—Thomas Rubino, 60 Bromley Street, Roxbury.
250—William P. Shanahan, 36 Bickford Street, Roxbury.
251—Donald T. O'Keefe, 8 Smith Street, Roxbury.
252—Vaska L. Kosmo, 11 Esley Street, Roxbury.

No. 24—Boston

(Ward 11)
254—William E. Powers, 12 Rockdale Street, Roxbury.
255—John F. Kolka, 47 Tully Road, Roxbury.
256—James P. Gardner, 6 Slade Avenue, Roxbury.
257—Frederick J. Shekman, 3 Kensington Street, Roxbury.
258—Arthur W. Hartley, 4 Valentine Street, Roxbury.
259—Arthur N. Triantos, 77 West Walnut Street, Roxbury.
260—Bartholomew P. Cowley, 20 Boynton Street, Roxbury.
261—Bartholomew J. Lennon, 46 Rosmore Road, Roxbury.

No. 25—Boston

(Ward 12, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
262—Daniel L. Lister, 49 Gannett Street, Roxbury.
263—Robert L. Holoman, 2 Rockland Street, Roxbury.
264—William F. Lanouette, 9 Harold Street, Roxbury.
265—Joseph G. McManus, 70 Dale Street, Roxbury.

No. 26—Boston

(Ward 12, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
266—Emuel Mall, 20 Waumbek Street, Roxbury.
267—Morris Backer, 141 Homestead Street, Roxbury.
268—Joseph R. Levenson, 51 Hutchings Street, Roxbury.
269—Nathan Hoffman, 360 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.
270—James Tung, 33 Holworthy Street, Roxbury.
271—James P. Therpe, 117 Townsend Street, Roxbury.

No. 27—Boston

(Ward 13)
272—Joseph E. Shiner, Jr., 40 Woodliff Street, Dorchester.
273—Joseph P. Donaghy, 99 Sydney Street, Dorchester.
274—Robert A. Brady, 160 Magnolia Street, Dorchester.
275—Paul T. Keefe, 25 Upham Avenue, Dorchester.
276—Paul Landman, 68 Fayston Street, Dorchester.
277—John J. Armstrong, 983 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester.
278—Thomas P. McDonough, 60 Sudan Street, Dorchester.
279—Thomas Brady, 160 Magnolia Street, Dorchester.
280—Fred J. Crowley, Jr., 45 Sudan Street, Dorchester.

No. 28—Boston

(Ward 14, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
282—Paul Lusman, 419 Seaver Street, Dorchester.
283—James J. Herne, 17 Morse Street, Dorchester.
284—Charles R. Richmond, 9 Drummond Street, Dorchester.
285—Milton I. Pfeiffer, 30 Columbia Road, Dorchester.
286—John J. Lewis, 20 Shafter Street, Dorchester.
287—Samuel Goldsmith, 57 Stanwood Street, Dorchester.
288—Nathan Borsling, 382a Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury.
289—Nathan Borsling, 130 Devon Street, Roxbury.
290—Samuel Goldsmith, 57 Stanwood Street, Roxbury.

No. 29—Boston

(Ward 14, Precincts 1 to 12, 20 and 21)
292—Salem Rosemark, 11 Abbot Street, Dorchester.
293—George S. Kurland, 48 Theodore Street, Dorchester.
294—Harold Tutelman, 755 Norton Street, Dorchester.
295—Robert Cohen, 598 Walkhill Street, Mattapan.
296—Norman S. Saperia, 47 Woolson Street, Dorchester.
297—Benjamin Myers, 4 Woolson Street, Dorchester.

No. 30—Boston

(Ward 15)
298—John W. Doherty, 47 Kimball Street, Dorchester.
299—Joseph L. Conroy, 80 Adams Street, Dorchester.
300—Thomas L. DeVin, 20 Roman Street, Dorchester.
301—Harry K. Baker, 14 Birch Street, Dorchester.
302—Henry E. Doherty, 85 Howe Street, Dorchester.
303—John L. McLean, 17 Bellevue Street, Dorchester.
304—Fleur E. Doherty, 85 Howe Street, Dorchester.

No. 31—Boston

(Ward 16)
306—Stanley O. Johnson, 17 Pine Street, Dorchester.
307—Jesse A. Rogers, 121 Fourth Street, Dorchester.
308—William V. Tumara, 15 Marcella Street, Dorchester.
309—Herbert S. Ham, 420 Memorial Drive, Dorchester.
310—John J. McDevitt, 19 Worcester Street, Dorchester.
311—Louis P. Miele, 8 Porter Street, Dorchester.
312—Alvin H. McCullum, 85 Vassar Street, Dorchester.
313—Frank W. Kulesza, 20 Berkshire Street, Dorchester.
314—Alton W. Smith, 88 Washington Street, Dorchester.
315—George A. Consolazio, 94 Berkshire Street, Dorchester.
316—Reginald N. Eisner, 25 Austin Street, Dorchester.
317—Alvin H. McClum, 85 Vassar Street, Dorchester.
318—Alvin H. Hull, M. I. T. Dormitory, Dorchester.
319—Arthur F. Bent, 18 1/2 Lambert Street, Dorchester.

No. 32—Boston

(Ward 16)
320—George J. Wagner, 21 Seaview Avenue, Dorchester.
321—Milton Berman, 11 Sammett Street, Dorchester.
322—Brendon R. Ryan, 11 Willard Street, Dorchester.
323—John E. Clure, 197 Cross Street, Dorchester.

No. 33—Boston

(Ward 16)
324—Arthur H. Lightbrown, 110 Sheridan Avenue, Dorchester.
325—Hector A. J. De Leo, 25 Stearns Street, Dorchester.
326—Richard R. Olsen, Jr., 20 Pembroke Street, Dorchester.
327—Frank M. Melaragni, 40 Mystic Street, Dorchester.
328—Stanley E. Flannigan, 14 Abbot Street, Dorchester.
329—Robert E. Hurley, 133 Mystic Avenue, Dorchester.

No. 34—Cambridge

(Ward 1 and 2)
330—Russell M. Joseph, 24 Pleasant Street, Cambridge.
331—Albert Fernandes, Jr., 383 Windsor Street, Cambridge.
332—Albert J. Howard, 254 Brookline Street, Cambridge.
333—Mihai P. Panay, 7 Trowbridge Place, Cambridge.
334—Ronald James Dougherty, 11 St. Paul Street, Cambridge.
335—Henry F. Greene, 36 Palmont Street, Cambridge.
336—Thomas W. Stokes, 367 Harvard Street, Cambridge.

No. 35—Cambridge

(Ward 1 and 2)
338—Stanley S. Gardner, 192 Battle Street, Cambridge.
339—Wesley G. Perry, 11 Huron Avenue, Cambridge.
340—George W. Foster, 10 Concord Avenue, Cambridge.
341—Howard W. Barnard, 116 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
342—James J. Walsh, 6 Magee Street, Cambridge.
343—John C. Carpenter, 16 Garden Street, Cambridge.
344—George J. Flynn, 67 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge.
345—Eugene J. Sullivan, 18 Vineyard Street, Cambridge.
346—James J. Donahue, 2455 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.
347—Joseph S. Nickerson, 106 Dudley Street, Cambridge.

No. 36—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
348—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

8—Edward J. McKen, 29 Kimball Street, Dorchester.
9—Joseph B. Green, 53 Tolman Street, Dorchester.
10—George Katapodis, 394 Center Street, Dorchester.
11—Fred C. Rand, 330 Gallivan Boulevard, Dorchester.
12—Francis X. Orfanello, 610 Adams Street, Dorchester.
13—Richard A. Kemp, 183 Center Street, Dorchester.
14—Paul V. Rush, 321 Adams Street, Dorchester.
15—William F. Lyden, 92 Dix Street, Dorchester.
16—Thomas J. Jordan Jr., 55 Whitten Street, Dorchester.
17—John T. O'Brien, 18 Neponset Avenue, Dorchester.

No. 31—Boston

(Ward 16)
18—Joseph B. Green, 53 Tolman Street, Dorchester.
19—George Katapodis, 394 Center Street, Dorchester.
20—Fred C. Rand, 330 Gallivan Boulevard, Dorchester.
21—Francis X. Orfanello, 610 Adams Street, Dorchester.
22—Richard A. Kemp, 183 Center Street, Dorchester.
23—Paul V. Rush, 321 Adams Street, Dorchester.
24—William F. Lyden, 92 Dix Street, Dorchester.
25—Thomas J. Jordan Jr., 55 Whitten Street, Dorchester.
26—John T. O'Brien, 18 Neponset Avenue, Dorchester.

No. 32—Boston

(Ward 16)
28—Francis T. Boback, 1937 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester.
29—Albert R. Mizaki, 306 Fuller Street, Dorchester.
30—Edward C. Bryant, 107 Bloomfield Street, Dorchester.
31—James G. Murphy, 50 Idaho Street, Dorchester.
32—Samuel J. Brennan Jr., 83 Center Street, Dorchester.
33—Myron M. Fisher, 133 Seiden Street, Dorchester.
34—John J. Harrington, 1051 Washington Street, Dorchester.
35—George W. McLaughlin, 129 Norfolk Street, Dorchester.

No. 33—Boston

(Ward 16, Precincts 1 to 10 and 21)
36—George J. Dreyfus, 701 Walkhill Street, Mattapan.
37—Charles J. D'Entremont, 6 Crandall Street, Mattapan.
38—Vincent O'Gorman, 169 Rockdale Street, Mattapan.
39—Parker G. Charlier, 45 Fave Street, Mattapan.
40—Charles S. Lapidus, 947 Motion Street, Dorchester.

No. 34—Boston

(Ward 16, Precincts 1 to 10 and 21)
42—John F. Chaisson, 60 Reville Street, Hyde Park.
43—Warren A. Rich, 968 River Street, Hyde Park.
44—Richard Shiller, Jr., 163 Beaver Street, Hyde Park.
45—John G. Brady, 30 Page Street, Hyde Park.
46—Stanley Seroczynski, 33 Pond Street, Hyde Park.
47—Joseph W. Ferris, 73 Davison Street, Hyde Park.
48—Robert O. Weider, 86 Glendower Road, Roslindale.
49—Robert W. Ambrose, 29 Westchester Road, Roslindale.
50—Edward J. Hanbury, Jr., 31 Lombard Street, Roslindale.
51—Howard A. Proctor, 44 Green Street, Jamaica Plain.
52—John E. Gibbons, 6 Baltimore Street, Jamaica Plain.
53—John E. Goode, 26 Everett Street, Jamaica Plain.
54—Charles T. Gill, 49 Forbes Street, Jamaica Plain.
55—Carl J. Dolan, 120 Hyde Park Avenue, Jamaica Plain.
56—Albert V. Nyren, 39 Bradeen Street, Roslindale.

No. 35—Boston

(Ward 16)
58—Richard W. Mathers, 144 Walworth Street, Roslindale.
59—Paul D. Hanlon, 24 Rustic Road, West Roxbury.
60—William O. Reich, 15 Larkhill Road, West Roxbury.
61—Daniel H. Gorham, 3 Belgrade Terrace, West Roxbury.
62—Robert F. Welch, Jr., 20 List Street, Roslindale.
63—Richard L. Naylor, Jr., 11 Hewlett Street, Roslindale.
64—Charles Cressor, Jr., 46 Willow Street, West Roxbury.

No. 36—Boston

(Ward 16)
66—Alfred Kugman, 1135 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston.
67—Abraham C. Mendelsohn, 65 Lanark Street, Brighton.
68—William A. Mancuso, Jr., 23 Cummings Road, Brighton.
69—Richard E. Gregoire, 2 Ayer Road, Brighton.
70—George Schweitzer, 30 Fordham Road, Allston.
71—Robert Hamilton, 55 Buswell Street, Allston.

No. 37—Boston

(Ward 16)
72—James T. Flynn, 517 Washington Street, Brighton.
73—Mario Soci, 93 Union Street, Brighton.
74—Daniel A. Genolini, 9 Lincoln Street, Brighton.
75—Armando A. Ribotto, 2 Corinne Road, Brighton.
76—Paul J. Dunphy, 237 Parsons Street, Brighton.
77—John S. Janowski, 48 Waverly Street, Brighton.
78—Edward J. Pennell, 58 South Waverly Street, Brighton.
79—John P. Ryerfort, Jr., 17 Easton Street, Brighton.
80—John J. Malia, 21A Bennett Street, Brighton.
81—Stanislaw Trzaskowski, 7 Denlon Road, Allston.
82—Stanislaw J. Dawkus, 50 Portsmouth Street, Brighton.

No. 38—Boston

(Ward 16)
84—Domine P. Caruso, 120 Pond Street, Brighton.
85—Robert A. Dykeman, 64 Walnut Court, Brighton.
86—Eugene E. Bonvie, 3 Commercial Street, Brighton.
87—Joseph P. DeNeil, 48 Cotton Avenue, Brighton.
88—James Rallo, 7 Crescent Avenue, Brighton.
89—Robert A. Nelson, 15 South Street, Avon.
90—John E. Townsend, 80 Newton Avenue, Brighton.

No. 39—Brookline

(Precincts 1, 2, 3, and 4)
92—Richard J. Cohen, 151 York Terrace, Brookline.
93—George M. Benson, 85 Beals Street, Brookline.
94—Maurice Epstein, 200 Winchester Street, Brookline.
95—Elmer C. Benjamin, Jr., 45A Mason Street, Brookline.
96—Ernest S. Sturman, 9 Gibbs Street, Brookline.
97—Cornelius F. Handrahan, 18 Homer Street, Brookline.
98—Arthur D. Cook, 1519 Beacon Street, Brookline.

No. 40—Brookline

(Precincts 4, 5, 6, and 9)
99—Lawrence R. Scott, 201 Boylston Street, Brookline.
100—Howard P. Chapman, 34 Villa Lane, Brookline.
101—Robert G. Anusca, 614 Hammond Street, Brookline.
102—Thomas J. Cooke, 548 Heath Street, Brookline.
103—Bartholomew F. Cowley, 20 Boynton Street, Brookline.
104—Victor J. Gordon, 55 Lee Street, Brookline.
105—John R. O'Day, Jr., 296 Buckingham Street, Brookline.
106—James J. Callan, Jr., 197 Heath Street, Brookline.

No. 41—Cambridge

(Ward 1 and 2)
108—Stanley O. Johnson, 17 Pine Street, Dorchester.
109—Jesse A. Rogers, 121 Fourth Street, Dorchester.
110—William V. Tumara, 15 Marcella Street, Dorchester.
111—Herbert S. Ham, 420 Memorial Drive, Dorchester.
112—John J. McDevitt, 19 Worcester Street, Dorchester.
113—Louis P. Miele, 8 Porter Street, Dorchester.
114—Alvin H. McCullum, 85 Vassar Street, Dorchester.
115—Frank W. Kulesza, 20 Berkshire Street, Dorchester.
116—Alton W. Smith, 88 Washington Street, Dorchester.
117—George A. Consolazio, 94 Berkshire Street, Dorchester.
118—Reginald N. Eisner, 25 Austin Street, Dorchester.
119—Alvin H. McClum, 85 Vassar Street, Dorchester.
120—Alvin H. Hull, M. I. T. Dormitory, Dorchester.
121—Arthur F. Bent, 18 1/2 Lambert Street, Dorchester.

No. 42—Cambridge

(Ward 1 and 2)
122—George J. Wagner, 21 Seaview Avenue, Dorchester.
123—Milton Berman, 11 Sammett Street, Dorchester.
124—Brendon R. Ryan, 11 Willard Street, Dorchester.
125—John E. Clure, 197 Cross Street, Dorchester.

No. 43—Medford

(Ward 1 and 2)
126—Arthur H. Lightbrown, 110 Sheridan Avenue, Dorchester.
127—Hector A. J. De Leo, 25 Stearns Street, Dorchester.
128—Richard R. Olsen, Jr., 20 Pembroke Street, Dorchester.
129—Frank M. Melaragni, 40 Mystic Street, Dorchester.
130—Stanley E. Flannigan, 14 Abbot Street, Dorchester.
131—Robert E. Hurley, 133 Mystic Avenue, Dorchester.

No. 44—Medford

(Ward 1 and 2)
132—Russell M. Joseph, 24 Pleasant Street, Cambridge.
133—Albert Fernandes, Jr., 383 Windsor Street, Cambridge.
134—Albert J. Howard, 254 Brookline Street, Cambridge.
135—Mihai P. Panay, 7 Trowbridge Place, Cambridge.
136—Ronald James Dougherty, 11 St. Paul Street, Cambridge.
137—Henry F. Greene, 36 Palmont Street, Cambridge.
138—Thomas W. Stokes, 367 Harvard Street, Cambridge.

No. 45—Medford

(Ward 1 and 2)
140—Stanley S. Gardner, 192 Battle Street, Cambridge.
141—Wesley G. Perry, 11 Huron Avenue, Cambridge.
142—George W. Foster, 10 Concord Avenue, Cambridge.
143—Howard W. Barnard, 116 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
144—James J. Walsh, 6 Magee Street, Cambridge.
145—John C. Carpenter, 16 Garden Street, Cambridge.
146—George J. Flynn, 67 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge.
147—Eugene J. Sullivan, 18 Vineyard Street, Cambridge.
148—James J. Donahue, 2455 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.
149—Joseph S. Nickerson, 106 Dudley Street, Cambridge.

No. 46—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
148—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

No. 47—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
150—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

No. 48—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
152—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

No. 49—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
154—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

No. 50—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
156—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

No. 51—Chelsea

(Ward 1 and 2)
158—Sigmund W. Zabriskie, 23 Medford Street, Chelsea.

No. 52—Chelsea

Boston Hears Tact and Understanding Are Vital to Home Life

Many an Ancient Farmhouse Full of Modern Possibilities

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That \$2,500 farm in the country... is it as much of a wreck as you think it is from casual observation? Does that flourishing crop of weeds, sagging porch or muddy sideyard make you feel like leaping in the car and making a quick getaway?

If that is your reaction to most country homes you have seen in the last 10 years of searching, you are like hundreds of other would-be country dwellers who cannot seem to realize their glorious dreams of quiet living in the hills of New England. But real estate interests have checked on these first impressions to find that many of them overlook the possibilities inherent in so many of these old structures built under sound conditions that have made them family heirlooms to be handed down from generation to generation.

In other words, what seems from exterior appearances to be the "shakedown" for family dreams of country home ownership may have those solid beams, secure foundation and firm plank floors from which to fashion charming homes at only small rehabilitation costs.

This does not mean that every place looking like the wreck of the Hesperus is the foundation stone for dignified living in the country. It does mean, however, that many a failure to obtain that cozy farm home families are looking for is due to the repulsion of first impressions.

Harsh Effect

Like the tramp wending his weary way down the dusty farm road, years of idleness have had a harsh effect upon the appearances of these farms. Both can be quickly changed for good when put to practical employment.

Crops of weeds climbing to window sill levels label the old places as New England's "forgotten homes." Mud in the yards is not difficult to do away with... yet many a home seeker has passed by a promising location because of its muddy setting. Years ago, when the country was the ideal summer home because the ideal is not easily recognized beneath an exterior coating of disuse and decadence.

Probably Maurice Deutsch of New York City would still be looking for his "ideal" after years of searching had he not been able to see the possibilities inherent in an old colonial mansion at Westport, Conn., despite the 12 years' growth of tall weeds and generally shabby exterior, bred of idleness.

He might have raced away as many others had if something had not stirred his interest to look further than exteriors. What he found was grade A construction such as few modern houses can boast. Instead of the usual 2-by-4 studding, for instance, he found vertical planks 1 1/2 inches thick and from 10 to 12 inches wide, dovetailed, and forming a continuous wall around the building with solid wood partitions cut where necessary for doors and windows.

Extinct Variety

The material used was found to be an extinct variety of spruce in remarkable state of preservation.

Russian Refugee Economist Says War to End Communism

Declaring that the Russians will not give up, but will continue to fight the Nazis, even from Siberia, Prof. Wassily W. Leontief, refugee Russian Professor of History and Economics, now lecturing on "Soviet Russia of Today" at Boston University's twenty-seventh annual Summer Session, also foresees the dissolution of Communism and its replacement with sound state socialism.

"In order to win the full confidence of the Russian people, Stalin must yield concessions to the hard-pressed farmers," Dr. Leontief asserted. "The Red dictator has to surrender some of his control over the Russian peasants, giving them more individual freedom and allowing them to keep a larger portion of their harvest as well as granting amnesty to many political prisoners in order to have a completely united people behind the Kremlin in the death struggle with Hitler."

"He will find it difficult to restrict again the freedom of the peasants after the war and resume the old Communist policies," Dr. Leontief was former financial adviser to the Russian commissariat in Berlin, remaining there

until after the Nazi-Red accord of 1939. He has been in the United States since then, and the teaching post he holds at Boston University is the first he has had on an American college faculty.

In discussing the Russo-German war, Dr. Leontief expressed the belief that the Nazis would never completely conquer his home land, prophesying that Hitler would fail as Napoleon had failed.

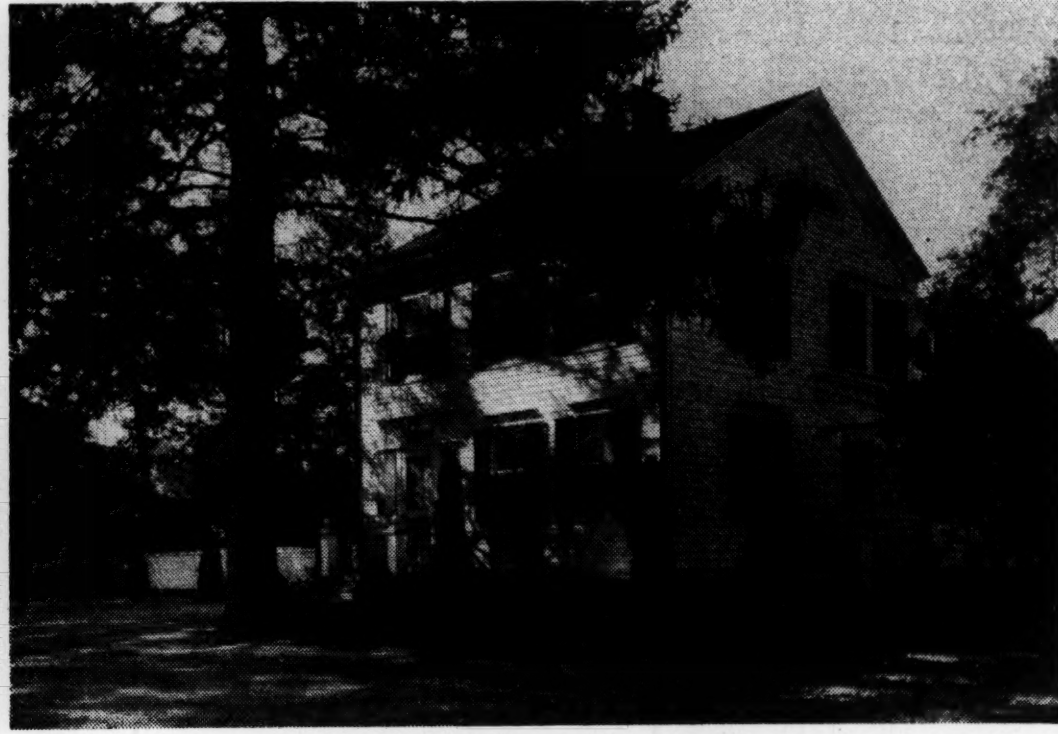
"It will be very difficult to take Russia," he predicted, "because the young Russian warriors are strongly anti-Nazi and are courageous and enthusiastic fighters."

"Another reason for a difficult campaign in Russia," he continued, "is that the war is unpopular with both the German people and Hitler's military leaders, who have been making the mistake of believing that Chamberlain made at the Munich agreement one year before."

Meantime, summer studies will be forgotten for the moment by approximately 100 Boston University Summer Session students, as they make their annual deep sea cruise across Massachusetts Bay to the tip of Cape Cod and Provincetown tomorrow on the first of four all-day and week-end trips arranged by the Summer Session Activities Committee. Visits to all the historical and famous sections of Provincetown are included in the two-hour ashore itinerary prepared by the Committee.

Diesels for Desert

Diesel locomotives are to be used on the projected French Saharan Railway, to connect the Mediterranean with the River Niger. A mission is said to be in the United States for the purpose of purchasing equipment in connection with the construction project.



A Typical Old Connecticut Farmhouse

This attractive home of Westport bears the name of Wellhaven and is seen as restored by Maurice Deutsch.

Fresh Fruits Give Best To Local Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Early summer fruits and vegetables are making their debut in many Boston markets this week. Among these, black currants—fine for jelly—cultivated native blackberries, and Rhode Island sweet corn, are available for the housewife, but at prices a trifle steeper than they promise to be later in the season.

Another new fruit is the pineapple mango, from Florida, which tastes like a pineapple but which looks more like an over-stuffed pear. They cost 35 cents each.

Blackberries are of prime quality and unusual size, at 25 cents a quart; New Hampshire and Maine blueberries, 30 cents a quart; corn at from 50 to 75 cents a dozen.

In general, most of the fresh fruits continue abundant and at prices about the same as a week ago. Bing cherries are in at 35 cents a pound, and large California plums at 35 cents a dozen.

Fully ripe watermelons of extra prime quality are selling for \$1.25 each. Others can be had for as low as 39 cents each. Strawberries are becoming limited in supply. Native beans, both wax and green, are plentiful now, as also are green and red cabbage, green peppers, native summer squash, and new potatoes, the latter at 60 and 75 cents a bushel.

Beets, carrots, peas, and onions continue plentiful and at about the same prices that have prevailed for the last few weeks.

Swordfish, always popular at this time of year, dropped 10 cents a pound over last week's price of 75 cents. Lobsters, cod, halibut, haddock, fillet of sole, mackerel, salmon, and clams continued plentiful at prices much the same as have prevailed recently.

Egg prices are up by five cents a dozen over a week ago, bringing 55 cents a dozen for the large nearby hen variety. Best butter is 47¢ and prints run from 52 to 55¢ a pound.

Retail markets in the downtown districts are featuring face of rump, rib roasts, and brisket corned beef this week at prices continuing at old levels, although there appeared to be some indication of an early advance. Veal continues to be scarce, but of good quality. Lamb and pork continue at usual price levels. And for those who favor the less substantial meats, retailers are prominently displaying broiling chickens this week.

Housewives will find it to their advantage to buy melons this week, as Southern varieties are now in peak production with the Western cantaloupes.

Bedford Airport Land All Clear In Four Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Land taken for the new \$500,000 auxiliary airport in Bedford will be cleared in four months, representatives of the construction company, which broke ground yesterday, said today.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were attended by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other State officials as a steam shovel began the work soon to be taken up by about 600 workmen, 50 trucks, 20 tractors, eight shovels, working three eight-hour shifts a day.

Federal funds are paying for the field, to be named after Laurence G. Hanscom of Wilmington, former State House newspaperman and civilian aviation leader. The airport, expected to play an important part in defense plans, will be turned over to the State on completion.

Contract provisions call for completion of the ground-clearing work in 125 days.

Old Keene Plant Sold

KEENE, N. H., July 18 (AP)—The Princess Shoe Company and the Lynn Wood Heel Company have purchased the old Beaver Mills plant and will transfer their operations to the building before Oct. 1. The Princess Shoe Company purchased 11 acres of land and buildings and the Wood Heel Company seven acres and buildings.

R. I. Observation Squadron Transfers Its Base to Devens

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18—Planes of the 152nd Observation Squadron, each bearing the squadron's insignia, a Rhode Island Red rooster, on the side, left the R. I. State Airport at Hillsgrove this week and flew to Fort Devens, new operating base for the unit.

The squadron's 19 automobiles and trucks also were packed up and rolled away to Devens where the 152nd will be based permanently from now on. For the past year the squadron has used makeshift quarters across from the R. I. State Airport waiting for completion of hangars and other facilities at Fort Devens.

The 152nd formerly was a unit of the Rhode Island National Guard and most of the personnel was drawn from this state.

For the first time since the national emergency became apparent last summer there is no U. S. Army air unit based at the R. I. Airport. The situation is temporary.

A new hangar for the Army is under construction and the concrete runways at the port are being lengthened. When these projects are completed a pursuit or bomber squadron is expected to be assigned to this base.

The 152nd, commanded by Major Paul Smith, has 13 planes and a variety of ground equipment, including an ambulance, two big gasoline-truck trailers, a mobile dark room for photographic work and other vehicles ranging in size down to station wagons.

Defense Works

Commissioning of the \$300,000 Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, R. I., last Saturday was only one step in the progressive development of defense works in this State.

President Roosevelt signed a bill this week which provides an additional \$31,000,000 for various naval shore stations. More than \$3,000,000 of this sum will be spent at Newport—for expansion of facilities at the Newport Training Station and additional facilities at the Newport Naval operating base.

Pending before Congress is an authorization bill which earmarks more millions for this state. It includes \$1,030,000 for more buildings and accessories at Quonset and more than \$700,000 for additions to the Naval Hospital at Newport.

Aluminum Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Next week's collection of discarded household aluminum in Rhode Island is expected to turn up 50 to 75 tons of the white metal, enough to build ten or 15 medium bombers, Frederick A. Wilmut, Secretary of the State Defense Council, estimated this week.

A central depot has been cleared in Olneyville, a section of Providence, where the trucks will dump the pots and pans and other aluminum articles picked up during the campaign. Later NYA and WPA workers will load the metal on freight cars and it will be shipped to Buffalo to the smelters.

The collection will be state-wide except for the Pawtuxet Valley where the residents jumped the gun and made their aluminum collection on July Fourth.

Japan Plans Superhighway

Foreign Trade Flashes

Although the use of motor vehicles in Japan has been curtailed as a result of an acute shortage of gasoline, that country is going ahead with plans for a new superhighway, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Substantial improvement in the Nation's main intercity highways is being considered, apparently due in part to the important role being played by mobilized units in the European war.

A superhighway between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, by way of Nagoya and Osaka, has been approved officially. Surveys and preliminary work will cost about \$2,000,000 in the 1941-42 fiscal year, and completion of the project is expected in about five years.

Power in Manchuria

Expansion of Manchuria's electric power output by 60 per cent is planned for this year. This is hoped to be accomplished partly by construction and extension of

Need Is Seen To Co-operate In Home Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calm acceptance of inevitable differences, as a means toward eliminating family conflicts and promoting greater co-operation, was stressed by the Rev. Robbins W. Barstow, of Hartford Seminary Foundation, who addressed the third and final session of the Harvard Summer School Conference on Tomorrow's Children at Littauer Center today.

Somewhat apart from the problems of youth and family, which have engaged the experts at this Conference, Harold M. Fleming, Wall Street correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, urged an entirely different defense program from anything in history, as he spoke on "Industrial Mobilization."

Emphasizing that he did not mean simply that there should be more mass production, he said that since Americans are in the middle of a social revolution, they must carry that social revolution even further, in order to get rid of obsolete ways of thinking in industry and in war.

In considering conflicts of value in family life, Rev. Mr. Barstow asserted that "one finds two rather clearly defined areas of difference and possible friction. One is the matter of ordinary domestic customs and disciplines, and the other is in the larger expanse of ideas and ideals."

Use of Tact in the Home

"With respect to the ordinary domestic routines in most modern homes," he continued, "such details as personal courtesy and civility, respect for elders, acceptance of responsibilities for 'chores,' and demands for greater freedom in recreational hours and equipment, provide ready and constant points of friction. They call for the utmost of sympathy and tact on the part of parents," he emphasized.

"In the matter of ideas and ideals," he continued, "these same basic sociological changes and trends are reflected in the frequent impracticalities of youthful idealists. The individual family," he said, "should be the clinic and proving grounds for mutual confidence, mutual responsibilities, and eager co-operation."

In pleading for newer and greater industrial mobilization, Mr. Fleming pointed out that the "United States is unusually well-fitted for such a new dimension in industrial mobilization, for it is one of the homes of technical adventure, of invention, of innovation, and of research."

Must Cull Out Deadwood

"But, it is not enough simply to say we must be more imaginative and inventive," he added. "That involves changes in our economic system, or our economic habits, to release such imagination and inventiveness, to be specific, to give more power and authority to inventive and technically imaginative persons than even we have hitherto done. It means sweeping away the deadwood and obstruction of old-fashioned economic habits."

"Conflicts of value in the Twentieth Century," were discussed by the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, of Weston College. He stressed the need for a united agreement on fundamental moral principles—"values which would unite us in our crusade for the best possible future for tomorrow's children, as well as for the greatest possible measure of life and happiness for them in the present."

Tonight, David W. Glass, of the Population Investigation Committee of Great Britain, will discuss "Family Goals for the Nation" at a free public lecture in New Lecture Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Ban Invoked On Minors In Logging Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minors under 18 will not be allowed to work in the logging industry or in most of the mills affiliated with that occupation after Aug. 1, Robert P. Dolan, acting Regional Director of the Wage-Hour Division, announced in Boston today.

Affecting an industry employing nearly 24,000 in five New England states, the order barred employment of minors under 18 in sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, cooperage stock mills, and in operation of power-driven wood-working machinery.

This employment was barred under the "hazardous occupations" provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Occupations certified by the Children's Bureau as particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health and well-being of young workers are prohibited by wage-hour officials from employing minors.

Mr. Dolan, at the same time, took the occasion to repeat his warning to employers that "hazardous occupations" include employment as motor vehicle drivers and helpers.

Zita Joins Children At Royalton Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROYALTON, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Empress Zita of Austria arrived here last night to spend a month at the summer estate of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Bullock of New York.

Archdukes Karl Ludwig and Rudolph and Archduchesses Charlotte, Adelaide, and Elizabeth, accompanied by the Countess Kerssenbroch, Lady in Waiting to the Empress, had arrived last week. The Empress and her family had been in Quebec since October.

Swedish Ships Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Despite restricted operations resulting from the war, Swedish shipping companies report that 1940 was in general a "satisfactory year." About 850,000 tons of Swedish shipping are at present prevented from returning to Sweden due to the blockade in the Skagerrak. This part of the Swedish merchant marine is earning considerable profits, the greater part of which is placed to the credit of the Nation's balance of payments.

Since the start of the European war, Sweden has lost 84 vessels, totaling 333,745 tons.

U. S. Experience in Democracy Seen Aid to World After War

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18—Discussing this morning the general subject "How Can We Expand Democracy?" members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, in session at Wellesley College, had much to say on material presented in a lecture last night by Devere Allen, editor of No-frontier News Service.

One statement which interested them particularly was that as far as present forms of government go, the United States is not a "new nation"—as it is often said to be. The average age of European governments in their present form, Mr. Allen declared, is little more than 40 years—while the United States Government has been functioning continuously for more than a century and a half. Therefore, it should be able to share valuable experience with other nations in planning postwar reconstruction.

Another statement which attracted considerable interest was that Europe's total mileage of boundary lines is more than seven times as great as those of North America—in proportion to the area of the two continents.

Preparing for Postwar Changes Mr. Allen, who transferred the headquarters of his news service from Connecticut to Brussels as the European crisis developed—only leaving Belgium when the Low Countries were invaded—included many personal impressions of European conditions in his lecture.

But his main contention was that there is an urgent need today for the right kind of preparation for constructive postwar settlements in Europe. These settlements, he insisted, must be made in terms of the future rather than of the mere conclusion of hostilities.

"One mistake idealists made at the end of the World War," Mr. Allen declared, "was to provide no adequate means for changing the status quo without violence."

"We cannot assume," he continued, "that the mere defeat of Hitlerism will make sound postwar international arrangements inevitable. . . . Even with the best will in the world, a whole chain of postwar circumstances will make the building of international co-operation extremely difficult."

For one thing, he explained, "there will be an acute problem of finding a way out of the dilemma between arms production and the maintenance of the existing economic order. Can the millions now employed in war industries be put back to peaceful production without a tremendous increase in purchasing power on the home front? Do the forces exist for a peaceful and intelligent transfer toward greater socialization?"

The common task facing the world, Mr. Allen said, involves the conversion of national boundaries from punitive obstacles to points of beneficial contact.

Even more important than definite schemes for a new international order, he said, are steps toward the first stages of co-operation, which can be applied immediately hostilities cease. Perhaps only simple, unimpressive steps will be possible at first—but they will begin the movement toward breaking down the obstacles standing in the way of more impressive plans for the whole world.

"Ambitious blueprints," Mr. Allen asserted, "are less needed than plans now for seizing every opportunity to go into whatever parts of Europe may still be open at the conclusion of combat with educational programs designed to infuse Europe—particularly its youth—with democratic practices and democratic vision."

Tomorrow morning's lecturer at the Institute will be Orday Tead, lecturer in Personnel Administration at Columbia University. He will speak at 9:15 a. m. in Sage Hall on "Building Democracy in a War-Torn World."

U. S. and B. & M. to Celebrate Moving Four Miles of Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Virtual completion of one of several major engineering accomplishments incidental to the construction of a huge Federal Flood Control Project in Baldwinville, Templeton and Royalston in western Massachusetts will be celebrated next Tuesday morning when, at Otter River bridge, Federal engineers will join with officials of the Boston and Maine Railroad in celebrating the "cut over" to its new roadbed of the Fitchburg Division tracks of the Boston and Maine.

Four-and-a-quarter miles of railroad have literally been moved a quarter of a mile northward from their present location and raised to a higher level as a part of the project.

The "moving" has been in progress for nearly a year as a part of the Birch Hill Dam Flood Control Project by which the Federal Government will curb the antics of flood waters which, at too frequent intervals since 1867 have wrecked rail and highway transportation as well as millions of dollars worth of other property out along the road to the Berkshires.

Boston and Maine engineers, with funds supplied by Uncle Sam, have been directing the portion of the work, virtual completion of which next Tuesday will be marked by Lieut. Col. Harley Lattson, District Engineer of the United States Army, in charge of Flood Control work in western Massachusetts, and Edward S. French, President of the Boston and Maine, joining in driving two silvered spikes. The spike driving will mark completion of the rail-line-moving and will enable the Boston and Maine's trains to start moving over the newly built tracks, portions of which go through the Massachusetts State Forest, and will leave the present roadbed to be swallowed up in the big dam which will shortly be completed by the Government. The Boston and Maine will immediately start removal of its present tracks, signals, etc., and other incidental finishing work.

The moving of the railroad involved a most intricate piece of rail engineering and the moving of huge amounts of materials. In one place engineers had to drill 2,500 feet through solid rock. In another spot it was necessary to fill a space which took 400,000 cubic yards of material. The excavation of the largest "cut" necessitated the removal of 57,000 yards of earth and 95,000 yards of solid rock. A new three-span bridge had to be built over Otter River, with each span 70 feet long.

The "last spike" driving celebration next Tuesday will be attended by a large number of guests.

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HARRY A. GILBERT, INC., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

At Royalton Estate

ROYALTON, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Empress Zita of Austria arrived here last night to spend a month at the summer estate of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Bullock of New York.

Archdukes Karl Ludwig and Rudolph and Archduchesses Charlotte, Adelaide, and Elizabeth, accompanied by the Countess Kerssenbroch, Lady in Waiting to the Empress, had arrived last week. The Empress and her family had been in Quebec since October.

Archduke Otto is at Washington, D. C.

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Military Rules New Tokyo Cabinet; Washington Watches for Next Move

TOKYO, July 18 (P)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye organized a new Cabinet today, tightening his control of the Government, and went to the Royal Palace for the formality of installation after his Government had been approved by Emperor Hirohito.

The Cabinet is predominantly military, with three admirals and four generals holding portfolios. Foreign Minister in the previous Konoye Government who aligned Japan with the Axis and in a neutrality agreement with Soviet Russia at the same time, went to Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyada.

He is a former Minister of Commerce and Industry and, in the new Konoye Cabinet, combines the Foreign and Overseas portfolios. The influence of former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, who previously was Prince Konoye's Home Minister and now becomes Vice-Premier is evident.

Premier Konoye assumed the office of Minister of Justice himself.

Harumichi Tanabe, Communications Minister in the 1939 Hiranuma Cabinet, became Home Minister.

The War Minister is Lieut. Gen. Hideki Tojo and the Navy Minister is Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, both holders from the previous Konoye Cabinet which was installed just a year ago and resigned two days ago.

Admiral Toyoda had been Minister of Commerce and Industry in the second Konoye Cabinet, which resigned two days ago. He took that post after a reshuffle last April 4 which lifted him from the post of Vice Minister of Navy. Now he has become not only Foreign Minister but Minister of Overseas Affairs as well. The Overseas portfolio had been held by Kiyoshi Akita.

Admiral Toyoda ended 35 years of Navy service to enter the second Konoye Cabinet. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1905, but his real career began with dispatch to London as naval attaché to the Embassy there. He was a delegate to the London Naval Conference.

He has been a member of the

Nazis See Soviet As Tokyo Problem

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 18

Authorized German sources were guarded today in comment on the shakeup in the Japanese Cabinet, but one spokesman left the implication that "the beaten Soviet Army" presented Japan with pressing problems.

Asked what problems confronted Germany's Far Eastern ally, the spokesman said "they are obvious." He said Japan was seeking "a concentration of power."

Naval Staff College, chief of the "General Affairs" Section of the Naval Technical Department, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, Director of the Naval Construction Department, and Director of Naval Aviation Headquarters.

Abaxial Move?

LONDON, July 18 (P)—At first glance, the Japanese Cabinet revision appears to be a swing away from Axis influence toward a "purely Japanese policy," a well-posted British political source declared today.

He emphasized, however, that this did not necessarily mean a policy favorable to British interests. Another view in these quarters was that the re-shuffle was intended merely to ease former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka out of office.

"Undoubtedly Matsuoka lost face with his own people when the Germans marched into Russia," one commentator said. "It is a safe bet he never was given the slightest intimation of such action when he visited Berlin and Rome."

There is nothing in the changes, it was said, to give a clue to Japan's immediate course of action, especially regarding any possible moves against French Indo-China or Soviet Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 18—Announcement today of the formation of a new Japanese Cabinet under Prince Fumimaro Konoye permits official quarters here to draw a few fundamental conclusions from the latest Japanese crisis.

Diplomatic sources indicate that Washington views the Far Eastern situation in the following manner:

No Change in Policy

No fundamental change has taken place in the commitment of the Japanese Government and nation to a policy of imperialistic aggrandizement. The Cabinet change may make a difference in the direction and perhaps even the timing of the next move. But it is primarily a shift among personalities all equally committed to the premise that Japan should drive on toward domination of the Far East whenever circumstances are most favorable.

The change did not result from either a popular or parliamentary revision against Government policy. It did result from differences of opinion as to ways and means of proceeding toward the Japanese aim of Far Eastern domination.

There are three factors involved in restraining further Japanese aggression:

1. British resistance which has far exceeded German promises to Japan.
2. Russian resistance which also is proving more effective than the Germans had told Tokyo would be the case.
3. The steadily increasing flow of American material assistance to Far Eastern centers of actual and potential resistance—China, the Netherlands, East Indies, Siberia.

Germany Insistent

It is understood that Germany has been urging Tokyo insistently to move on Singapore, Straits Settlements, on the promise that Britain's position in the Mediterranean soon would be turned. Germany also has been urging Japan to take advantage of the attack on Russia for simultaneous attacks on Siberia. German promises about the swift collapse of Russia have been extreme.

Tokyo has been somewhat disturbed by the discrepancy between German predictions over the past six months and actual German achievements. Japanese leaders have not felt that German successes were yet conclusive enough to justify an irrevocable plunge either into war with Britain or Russia. They have hesitated time and again because they did not consider the German signals good enough.

While it hesitated, American war materials have been building up the resisting powers of both China and the East Indies, and are now beginning to move toward Vladivostok, Siberia.

The hesitation has been the result of differences of opinion about whether the moment had arrived to move. Such differences of opinion were involved in the Cabinet change. But it never was a question of a major shift in basic Japanese policy toward the whole Far Eastern situation. It has been for many years and still remains Japan's policy to obtain complete control over that part of the world.

Poised for Dash

The result is that Japan will continue in the position of a sprinter waiting for the starting gun in a

Allies Against Oppression



Wide World Cablephoto

Allied Government Leaders Visit Buckingham Palace

This photo, cabled from London to New York, shows King George VI and Queen Elizabeth with leaders of the Allied Governments at Buckingham Palace. Left to right: King George, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Mrs. Eduard Benes, King Peter of Yugoslavia, Queen Elizabeth, Eduard Benes, President of the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile: King Haakon VII of Norway, and Wladyslaw Raskiewicz, President of Poland-in-Exile. Passed by British censor.

race just as it has been up to the present.

There remains the same uncertainty as to when it will decide that it has heard the starting gun, and also whether it will move toward Siberia or Indo-China.

Either move might come at any moment. American policy, involving steady increase in arms shipments to the opponents of Japanese aggrandizement, has been an important deterring factor. It probably had a lot to do with the uncertainty and hesitation in Tokyo which led to the Cabinet change. But it is not enough to restrain Japan at this major military success in either the Mediterranean or Russian areas.

In fact, American shipments to the Far East might make the Japanese feel that they are rapidly reaching the end of their opportunity and that unless they move quickly it will be too late.

There is this gain in the picture, from the American point of view, what the United States has done and what it is planning in the future had added to the restraints on Japan to the point where uncertainty and hesitation produced a Cabinet crisis. At least the Government in Tokyo is not united on its immediate course of action, although it is united on basic policy.

Apprehension Dangerous

Nothing in this situation changes the prevailing conviction here that appeasement would be a futile, false, and dangerous attitude to adopt toward Japan. On the contrary, it is felt that American aid to Japan's opponents should be multiplied to the maximum permitted by Britain's needs.

If Britain and Russia succeed in holding the German armies in Europe, and American aid in the Far East increases, there is a chance that Japan finally will find the forces against it too great and change its position. But this is regarded as the only means of bringing Japan out of the German orbit. It may not work, but it is the only means which has any chance of working.

For the moment, it comes down to a race between the German armies in Russia and American shipments of weapons to China, the East Indies, and Russia.

Consuls Held for 'Swap'

WASHINGTON, July 18 (P)—Trains bearing American consular officials from Germany and Italy are due to reach Portugal on the same day that the naval transport West Point arrives in Lisbon with Axis consuls ousted from the United States, according to Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Welles disclosed the arrangement in connection with reports that a train carrying 76 members of a United States consular party would be held in Italy until German and Italian consuls from this country were out of jurisdiction of the American Government.

Mr. Welles asserted that the State Department had given permission to none of the German or Italian consular officials to remain in this country when the West Point sailed. The only possible exception, he said, was a German consul in Honolulu who had been unable to reach New York in time to sail on the West Point.

Dinner for Consuls

PARIS, via Berlin, July 17—(Delayed)—(P)—About 80 United States consular employees are scheduled to depart July 19 by special train to join Americans going home from Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Norwegian and Danish consulates under German closure orders.

The American Club will give a farewell luncheon for the Paris group, the guests to include Consul General Lawrence Taylor and Vice Consuls George Wood, George Miller, and Leslie Weissenburg.

Italy Holds 76

ROME, July 18 (P)—In concert with Germany, the Italian Government held a group of 76 ousted American consular officials and employees at San Remo as virtual hostages for the safe arrival at Lisbon, Portugal, of Axis consular staffs ejected from the United States.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed that its decision was made at the behest of Germany to observe the

same procedure as Berlin regarding exchange of the consuls.

It will therefore not be possible, the Ministry informed the United States Embassy, to permit the American group to leave Italy until word has been received that the Italian consular party has arrived in Lisbon and disembarked from the United States transport West Point.

(American consular officials and employees who have been stationed in Germany are assembled at Frankfurt-am-Main. An authorized spokesman in Berlin said that "the plan is to give up the Americans at the moment the Italians and Germans safely return." He said the exchange possibly would take place in Spain.)

300 Seek to Leave

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 18 (P)—United States diplomatic sources said last night that about 300 of the 1,300 American citizens in the German-occupied zone of France had applied within the past few days for permission to leave.

American consular officials are trying to hurry through the 300 applications before departing under the German expulsion order but they are not very optimistic of success.

South Carolina Cuts Highway Accidents

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Accidents were reduced 31 per cent in South Carolina during 1940 as compared with 1939, as a result of the Highway Department's maintenance safety program, according to Wilbur S. Smith, safety engineer for the Motor Vehicle Division.

He said highway workers had received "no accident driver" awards for 1940 for operating departmental equipment without mishap. A full safety program is being carried out this year, including safety meetings each six months in each highway district.

Czechoslovak Aid for Reds

LONDON, July 18 (P)—Czechoslovak military units, operating under the Red Army High Command, will fight against Germany, it was agreed in a mutual aid and support treaty signed by representatives of Soviet Russia and the refugee government of Czechoslovakia at the Russian Embassy here today.

Pledging support "in every way against Hitlerite Germany," the agreement provided for an exchange of Ministers and was effective immediately after signing and not subject to ratification.

The military units are to be formed with a commander appointed by the refugee government, said Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky and Dr. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister-in-Exile, signed the treaty.

Britain also moved closer to the

exiled Czechoslovak Government. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden notified Mr. Masaryk of the British Government's decision to accord "full recognition" to the regime here headed by former President Eduard Benes.

It was announced that Philip Bouverie Bowyer Nichols had been appointed British Minister to the Czechoslovak Republic.

Authorities explained that the Benes regime hitherto had been given only provisional recognition. Full recognition was withheld when the Germans took over Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. Full recognition then was withheld from the "National Committee" set up by Mr. Benes and others who took refuge in Britain in an effort to avoid embarrassment to the provisional government which attempted to carry on for a short time in Prague after the German invasion.

Vichy Troops in Syria Release Allied Prisoners

BAALBEK, Lebanon, July 17, Delayed (P)—Several hundred prisoners—British, Australians, Indians and three Arab Legion scouts—were liberated here today by Vichy forces.

The captives arrived in a freight train of 28 boxcars which chugged from Aleppo during the night. They alighted in a field within sight of the famous temple ruins of Baalbek where British officers checked them in and gave receipts to three Vichy officers escorting them.

A meal of cold corned beef, pickles, and army biscuits awaited the British and Australians—but the Indians sat down in the field to a big feast. Lambs were slaughtered on the field, a bakery was set up to turn out the pancake-like bread eaten by the Indians, and soon big steaming plateaus of corned meat and vegetables were being served.

The prisoners, who were taken mainly at the battles of Kuneitra, Merdjayon, and Meze, said they had been treated well but food was not plentiful. The Indians said they felt the hardship especially because the French were unable to provide the kind of food to which they were accustomed.

More prisoners of the Vichy forces are to be delivered tomorrow. Meanwhile, allied British and Free French troops continue to move up to North Syria.

Nazis Uneasy

ANKARA, Turkey, July 16, Delayed (P)—German uneasiness over probable concentration of British troops in northern Syria near the Turkish border was expressed to the Foreign Office today by Franz von Papen, German Ambassador.

The Ambassador was said to have attempted to persuade Turkey to intervene with the British for establishment of a semi-demilitarized zone across the northern limits of the former French mandate. Germany, he was reported to have declared, would not allow to go unnoticed any efforts to turn territory adjoining Turkey into a British bastion.

Whether the British Embassy was informed by the Turks of the German attitude was not disclosed. Diplomatic observers discounted any possibility that Turkey would press Britain to refrain from strengthening the northern defenses and said the Turks welcomed conclusion of the Syrian struggle, which gave Turkey a common frontier with Britain.

Italian Losses

LONDON, July 18 (P)—The British campaign in Italian East Africa crushed an army of 325,000 men of whom 125,000 were Italians and the rest natives, an authoritative statement said today.

The statement said almost 100,000 Italians were made prisoners, 6,000 still were at large and the rest were fatalities, while 60,000 natives were made prisoners and the others either deserted or killed.

Equipment seized during the campaign, the statement said, included 800 guns, thousands of machine-guns, 150 tanks, thousands of motor vehicles, 1,500,000 shells

Smolensk Appears to Be Key To Hitler Victory or Defeat

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Hitler's hopes of a quick and crushing victory in the center of Russia's main defense line may be justified. It depends upon the nature and scope of the indicated Nazi thrust to Smolensk, and upon the Red Army's ability either to offset it effectively by a flanking operation from the south, or to escape from a vast and dangerous trap.

As this was written, however, Hitler's headquarters had not specifically claimed capture of Smolensk, although other German sources said it had fallen. Headquarters predicted "great successes in the making" in a stupendous fight involving 9,000,000 men, but to back this forecast it cited only a minor Nazi-Rumanian success far to the south of the main war theater.

So far as available accounts reveal, the situation in the Smolensk area, it is a variation of German blitzkrieg envelopment technique. A German drive south-eastward from Vitebsk to Smolensk or possibly beyond that important rail and road junction is admitted in Moscow.

There is yet no word, however, that a companion drive across the Onieva River, near Mogilev, which is southwest of Smolensk, has kept pace with the thrust from Vitebsk. It appears to have been balked at least temporarily by a Russian counter attack across the Dnieper on its right flank. According to Moscow reports, this flank has been driven in to Bobruisk, 30 miles and more west of the river.

Not Vital Menace Yet

Neither the German advance from Vitebsk to Smolensk, nor the Red counter drive westward to Bobruisk seems widely enough based to be of deadly menace. Each tends to put the far-strung communication lines of the other in jeopardy.

A Berlin claim that the town of Polotsk, well to the northwest of Vitebsk, has also been taken, further indicates that the plunge to Smolensk is on a dangerously narrow

front. At Bobruisk, also a crushing victory in the center of Russia's main defense line may be justified. It depends upon the nature and scope of the indicated Nazi thrust to Smolensk, and upon the Red Army's ability either to offset it effectively by a flanking operation from the south, or to escape from a vast and dangerous trap.

Nevertheless, the fall of Smolensk to the Germans, if confirmed, is the most serious blow yet dealt Red defenders of the vital center of the Dnieper River front of the Stalin Line. Unless the Russians can outflank that narrow salient, or prevent its use to pour heavy forces through Smolensk to fan southward toward Roslavl and Bryansk, rail junctions far behind the Dnieper front, Red armies operating in the Bobruisk counterattack would be threatened with entrapment. The whole Russian defense line from Orsha to Kiev could be determined from the rear.

Looks Like Nazi Pincers

But unless a vast Russian rout is in progress, the German must pause in their eastward push in the vicinity of Smolensk. They must widen the Smolensk pocket quickly to the south, behind the Dnieper Line, before the march on Moscow direct can be resumed without serious danger of disaster.

That the Nazi High Command is endeavoring to do just that, on a vast scale, is obvious. Berlin claims a minor advance toward Kiev in the Zhitomir-Berichiev region to the town of Gorodishe. It brings Nazi speed troops a step closer to Kiev and suggests a vast German pincer movement yawning from Smolensk to the front before Kiev to envelop the whole Russian center or send it tottering backward in a mighty retreat.

It is for such reasons that Nazi predictions of vast "decisive" victories cannot be disregarded. In view of the Smolensk breakthrough it is possible that Red armies in the center held the Stalin line too long to escape annihilation.

Peru-Ecuador Dispute Dates From Freeing of Two Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru is as old as the independence of both countries. Peru, in fact, claims a principal advantage because it was nine years ahead of its neighbor, which inherited the problem from Colombia, of which it originally formed part.

Nearly 400,000 square miles of tropical forests and Andean mountains must be adjudicated if frontier incidents and threats of conflict are to be removed. Many rivers flow through the forests. Pandians can be found panning for gold where they can stand up in the water. The forests are or could be made rich in the production of bananas, coffee and rubber—not to mention the value of the timber itself.

This vast and wealthy area, much of it unexplored, has been a "striped zone" on South American maps ever since these were color-printed. Its location is northwestern Peru or southwestern Ecuador—however one cares to term it.

The dispute began between Peru and Colombia in 1821. Proclaiming its freedom from Spanish dominion, the first Republican Government of Lima included the inhabitants of Jaen, Mainas and Tumbes in the first invitation to elections. You cannot find these names on Peruvian maps today. They are now known as the Amazon, Loreto and Tumbes Departments.

The point was that the men of Jaen, Mainas and Tumbes responded to the first call of democracy and set their representatives to the Peruvian Congress. Colombia, which included Ecuador, protested immediately, and the dispute was on.

Negotiations began and a treaty to define the boundaries was actually signed in 1829. The work of limitation was too slow, however, and when, the following year, Ecuador proclaimed its own independence, the dispute was an

automatic legacy for the new State. It has been pending ever since.

There have been at least a dozen unsuccessful attempts at settlement. Thirty years ago the King of Spain almost succeeded in obtaining an arbitration agreement. Then there was tripartite intervention by the United States, Argentina and Brazil, but these countries failed to carry the issue to the Hague Court. There was a mutual agreement in 1936 to respect the "status quo frontier line" but border clashes have occurred, sporadically, up to this day. Pandians can be found panning for gold where they can stand up in the water. The forests are or could be made rich in the production of bananas, coffee and rubber—not to mention the value of the timber itself.

Peru stands firm on its colonial titles and its action in the Independence period. Ecuador recognizes neither the titles nor the acts. That is the political status.

Geographically, there are two parts as well as two sides to the question. Between the Andes and the Pacific, in the disputed zone, the frontier is more or less apparent. Borders are much more difficult to define, however, in the immense forest and riverlands of the northeast, where population is sparse but wealth great. There are only scattered colonies and military posts.

Peru even denies that Ecuador is an Amazon power proper. This is because Peru is astride the principal rivers, including the Marañon, and has easy communications with the Amazon system. Ecuador is insistent on its position as an Amazon power. It is true that, in parts communications are difficult but the country has definite navigation links with the great river highway.

Guns in Jungle: Challenge to the New World. Page 13.

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Australian War Effort Cuts Private Interests

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies announced recently that the Australian Government will not let sectional interests, business profits or private comforts interfere with the Dominion's all-out effort for the Empire.

In a nationwide radio hookup he warned that Australia has been dangerously slow in awakening to the realities of total war. He called on the people to endorse his "prospects for an unlimited war effort." He proclaimed virtually a revolution in Australian administrative, industrial and domestic life.

This is to include a complete overhaul of reserved occupations lists so that reservations will apply only to occupations which are definitely related to the war effort. All men possible will be released for active service.

There will also be a greater use of the services of women and a comprehensive marshalling of labor resources in co-operation with the States.

A special authority will be set up to review civil production, with power to take over factories and plants, to close factories in whole or in part, or to concentrate production on a limited number of organizations. Non-essential imports are to be cut to the bone, either by prohibition or rationing. Australia's civil consumption of petrol is to be reduced from 20,000,000 gallons a month to a maximum of 12,000,000 gallons.

Coal Commission

A commission is to be appointed to control and direct production, distribution, supply and consumption of coal.

Interstate merchant ships are to be requisitioned by a system of compulsory charters. Separate executive authorities are to be appointed for railway and road transport, to ensure the maximum use of all transport facilities in the national interest.

Chairmen of the authorities controlling shipping and rail and road transport will together make up a Commonwealth transport authority.

Communists who can be described as "hard-headed disloyalists out to do harm" will be interned. Strikes and lockouts in war and allied industries are to be prohibited. Remedial action against employers who engage in irritative

tactics—to the extent, if necessary, of taking over businesses—is provided for. Commonwealth industrial tribunals are to be empowered to award preference to unionists.

An all-party Parliamentary standing committee on war profits is to be established. The taking of excess profits out of the banking industry is to be prevented.

In accordance with Mr. Menzies' plan the Munitions and Supply departments of the Government have been separated and placed under two Ministers.

Principal Lesson

The outstanding lesson of the war, said Mr. Menzies, was the all-importance of equipment. He said: "In the last analysis, a superior capacity to marshal equipment at the right place beat us in Greece and Crete; it pushed us back in Libya; but for a miracle of valor it might long since have pushed us out of Tobruk. In the battle of Egypt and Palestine our disadvantages will be met smaller and I am confident that we can give a good account of ourselves. But still our cry must be for equipment."

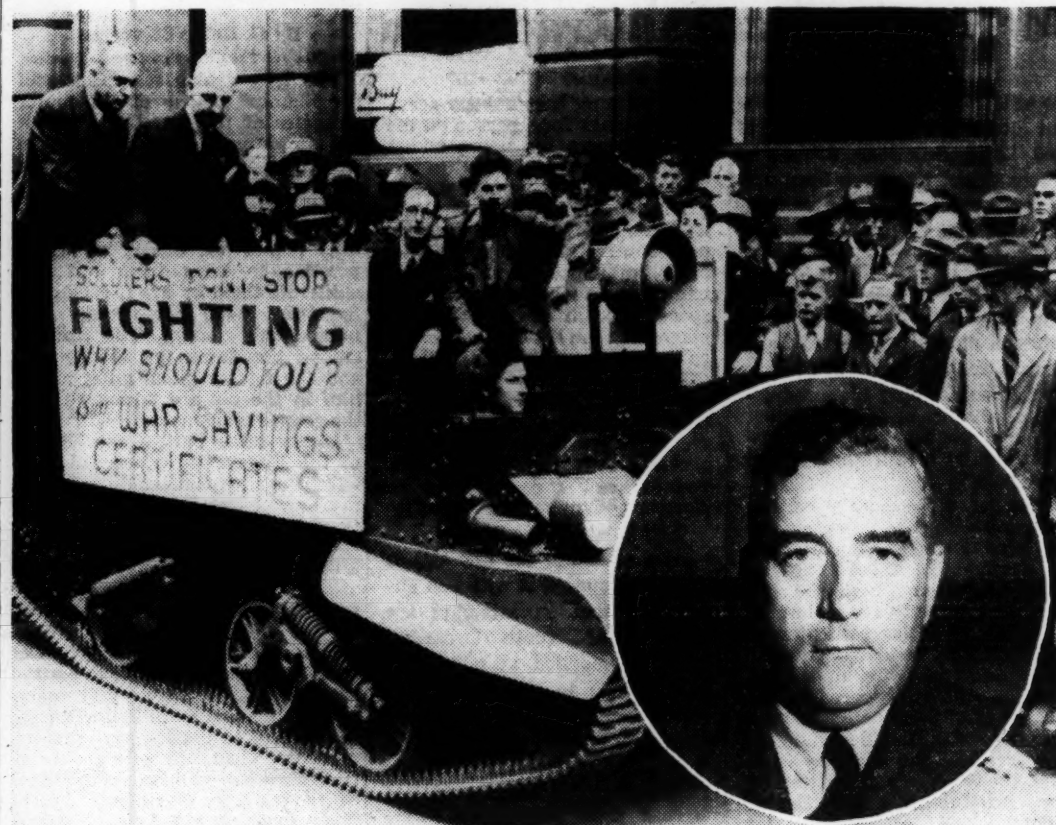
"It is my solemn belief," continued Mr. Menzies, "that this year of 1941 will determine whether we are to lose the war while, in 1942, with defeat averted, we shall build our strength more and more rapidly for victory. What the private citizen pays for war must no longer be what he thinks he can afford after spending what he chooses on the amenities of life. It must be everything he can pay after making a frugal provision for his real wants."

First fruits of the policy announced by the Prime Minister came next day in drastic cuts in petrol rationing limiting private motorists to 1,000 miles a year.

On the new basis of 1,000 miles a year the monthly petrol ration will be: Up to 10 horsepower, two gallons; between 10 and 14 horsepower, three gallons; between 14 and 20 horsepower, four gallons; between 20 and 30 horsepower, five gallons; over 30 horsepower, six gallons.

Generally the reaction to the Prime Minister's call for full effort and sacrifice has been favorable, although business is awaiting full details and Labor wants assurances that action against unions will not be disguised Fascism.

Platform From the Front



Wide World; © Photopress

War Savings Sellers Effect Realistic Stand

Speakers in the recent Australian war savings certificate campaign are shown in Sydney using a Bren gun carrier as a platform. The carrier is like those used by Australian forces in their drive against the Italians in North Africa. Picture passed by Australian censor. Inset: Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Knudsen Tells Plans Workers To Increase Efforts

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 18 (P)—William S. Knudsen, co-chief of the Office of Production Management, urged 16,000 Consolidated Aircraft employees yesterday to "cut two pieces of metal where you have cut one before."

The added effort, he said, would aid in this Nation's determination to preserve the American system of equal opportunity for all.

The OPM executive arrived from Los Angeles, inspected plants of the Ryan Aeronautical Company and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and attended a luncheon meeting of industrial leaders.

Mr. Knudsen told the cheering aircraft workers he had visited Germany an average of once every two years before the war, and was able to compare conditions there with those in America.

"There," he declared, "the working men are put in a groove when they are seven years old, and they remain in it."

"We want to preserve the American system where every one who works has a chance for advancement."

"We can keep the United States strong. I ask you to speed up. We back in Washington can make the plans for our national defense, but you have to do the work. Cut two pieces of metal where you have cut one before."

"Take care of our shores. In the hands of all of you boys lies the future of the United States. It is all right to have soldiers and sailors, but if they don't have something to fight with it won't do any good."

'Yoo-Hoo' Incident Declared Closed

WASHINGTON, July 18 (P)—Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's action in disciplining troops who "yoo-hoed" at girl golfers was upheld yesterday by the War Department, which busily termed the incident closed.

Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson made it clear that the Second Army's commander was deemed to have acted within his authority, and that no official reprimand was contemplated.

"We always support our generals," Mr. Patterson told a press conference. "Where would our discipline be otherwise?"

The War Department's attitude was made known after receipt of a report on the incident from General Lear.

General Lear was criticized in Congress when he required some 350 members of the 110th Quartermaster Battalion to march 15 miles as punishment for whistling and yelling at girl golfers from motor trucks transporting them from last month's Tennessee maneuvers. The General, playing golf in civilian garb on the Memphis course, was a witness.

St. Lawrence Plan Given a Hearing

WASHINGTON, July 18 (P)—A leader of organized agriculture advocated the St. Lawrence seaway-power program today as needed for the national welfare, and a Governor from the nation's farm belt labelled it a "boondoggling experiment."

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, said his organization supported the development "on the broadest grounds of public benefit."

Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma said the people of the south-west had old fashioned ideas and believed it was "better government for our children and their children to refuse to spend money which would mortgage their future on a doubtful experiment."

They appeared before the House Rivers and Harbors committee considering legislation to authorize the program.

U. S.-Britain in Full Harmony, Halifax Says, as Bomber Goes

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (P)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared, as he saw the 1,000th Hudson bomber take off for Britain yesterday, that the United States and British Governments are working in "complete harmony."

The British Ambassador's statement came in a press interview during the day of ceremonies at the Lockheed Airplane factory at Burbank which were climaxed by the departure of the bomber for England with Jimmy Mattern, noted American pilot, at the controls.

Lord Halifax told newspapermen there is no necessity of including an American in the British Cabinet—as suggested in London by Baron Elibank—because the two countries are "co-operating fully and there is no difference of view between the two Governments."

The British Ambassador said that British troops now stationed in Iceland will not leave immediately, but will depart as they are replaced by American forces. How long the period of transition will be, Lord Halifax could not estimate.

Carrying an umbrella and a brown top coat, Lord Halifax left his train at Union Station in 80-degree sunshine and went to the City Hall to tell Mayor Fletcher Bowron that southern California war planes are helping England.

When he left the City Hall, half an hour later, he was picked by a group of women carrying anti-war placards.

The signs bore such legends as "Wake Up, America—the British Are Here," and "To Halifax with Halifax—United for Peace."

The Briton tipped his hat to the pickets, walked through their line to his limousine, and bowed again slightly before entering it.

At the Lockheed Airplane factory in suburban Burbank, Lord Halifax delivered the thanks of his people to American workers as the 1,000th Hudson bomber for Britain rolled from the production line.

Jimmy Mattern took the plane into the air, following Lord Halifax's address.

Just before Mattern gunned the plane for the takeoff, Viscount Halifax expressed England's appreciation of the efforts of American aircraft workers, and said:

"Now your labor takes wings. Go, Jimmy Mattern, and God bless you."

Mattern circled the factory field twice, then flew into the east.

Nazis Win Battle of Movies In Chile Yet Democracy Speaks

SANTIAGO, Chile—Thus far Germany has scored the highest points in the "battle of the movies"—the unending conflict to determine what war films should be projected on the neutral Chilean screen. Its successes, which mean vetoes on anti-Nazi pictures, are due largely to a vigilant and vigorous diplomacy.

The latest veto was applied to "Pastor Hall," based on the martyrdom of the Rev. Martin Niemöller. The picture passed the censorship, after which the local distributors invested in much publicity with emphasis on the connection of James Roosevelt with the presentation of the production.

After running two days German ambassadorial protests were rewarded with a suspension decree signed by the Intendente of Santiago, Ramon Vergara Montero.

The reasons given were that the picture disturbed public order and was "politically inopportune."

It was in the same week, also, that the Nazi war propaganda picture No. 1, "Victory in the West," after temporary suspension, was allowed to proceed with its exhibition in Santiago and the provinces. The German community was jubilant over this success. Local Nazis consider "Victory in the West" of high propaganda value in a country where the Army has strong German ties.

The vote by the censor board was two for and two against. The Chairman gave his casting vote in favor of prohibition. The picture was hurriedly withdrawn and bookings returned. The distributors were supremely confident, however. They were justified. The decision was soon revised in favor of the Germans.

"Victory in the West" was first shown in Chile during March when a private exhibition was sponsored by the military attaché of the German Embassy.

Contrasting with this dual success is the failure so far to obtain release of the American production "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." The British made an effort too, to get this picture shown because of its propaganda value. Officially, rejection was a spontaneous Chilean decision. The Germans are known to have objected, however.

There has been severe slashing of other films objected to by the German authorities. The Chaplin "Great Dictator" film received rough handling. Some parts were destroyed beyond recognition when the film came before provincial censorships, especially in Valdivia, a riverside port in southern Chile where German settlers abound.

The screen story of Nurse Cavell also required revision to appease resident guardians of German pride and honor. Special objection

Saboteurs Menace Nazi War Industry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Extension of German military control to vast new areas on the western fringes of European Russia focuses attention on one of the most serious problems facing the Nazi conquerors: How to release Germans for police duty without endangering the Reich's industrial effort through taking in too many rebellious foreign workers inclined to sabotage.

Incidents of sabotage already occur, such as the filling of bombs with sand instead of with explosives. So far, this movement apparently has not assumed serious proportions. But as Germany extends its lines over new areas and millions, the Reich is forced to draw more foreigners into vital industries.

Berlin faces the possibility that one day these foreign workers, instead of passively aiding Germany's war economy, may actively attempt to hinder it on a large scale. This is natural in view of living conditions meted out to conquered peoples in such hard times.

Foreign Workers

Estimates vary on the number of foreigners already engaged under German direction in industry and on the farms.

Latest figures state that since the summer of 1939 more than 1,000,000 foreigners have come to work in the Reich itself. There are 100,000 Italians working in agriculture, in the mines, and in hotels. From deserted Italian summer resorts some 3,000 workers have migrated to the overcrowded German resorts.

A further 60,000 have been contracted by the German Labor Ministry from the Italian Labor Ministry for this summer as farm labor. The figure is expected to rise to 250,000 Italian workers in the Reich during 1941, of which many are engaged in construction.

Distribution of Jobs

The number of foreigners engaged in nonagricultural pursuits in Germany since 1939 is given as 670,000. Of these 218,000 are from Denmark and the occupied West, 70,000 from Italy, and 46,000 from Slovakia. About 380,000 of these foreigners are occupied in the building trades, 90,000 in the metal industries, and 65,000 in stone and earth industries, while 25,000 of them are women.

The largest group of foreign workers in Germany are the 340,000 Polish workers, occupied chiefly in agriculture. There are over 83,000 Belgian as well as many Netherlands, Danish, and Norwegian workers.

As yet there has been little sign of indiscipline or sabotage among the foreign workers which could be noted by a foreign observer. However, the measures announced by the Germans themselves for the control of this foreign army point to the presence of danger.

The strictest punishment has been announced and carried out for sabotage acts. Further the German Government makes a policy of employing only those foreign workers who have no intention of remaining in Germany permanently in order, as the official news agency DNB puts it, "to avoid an undesirable mixture of the German population with elements which are foreign in race and way of thought."

French Workers Used

In the period between Oct. 1, 1940, and April 30 of this year, 45,000 workers were brought from France to Germany. Of these 34,000 were brought from Paris and its vicinity. During this same time these workers sent 1,768,000 Reichsmarks, nominally \$707,000, home to their families.

The strict separation from the native German population observed in the case of Slavic workers does not seem to have been observed in some cases with the French workers, since a German news source states that "the French workers have the choice of living in barracks with their fellow workers or finding furnished rooms."

In some cases their families were even allowed to come to Germany with them, whereas in the case of Polish and other Slavic workers this was not the case and only those who were chosen had no intention of settling down in Germany.

The victory over Yugoslavia has given the Germans, besides the large booty in guns and munitions, an additional source of cheap labor. A bargain with the Croatian Government was recently closed for sending 50,000 Croatian workers from the occupied and unoccupied parts of Croatia to work in Germany.

Women Also Work

Despite the mass employment of foreign labor cohorts the hungry maw of the German industrial machine is by no means satisfied. German as well as foreign women are working in Germany and every effort is now being made to mobilize those women without large families who are not yet doing their bit.

German sources state that there are over 400 members of the clergy with over 1,000 assistants in Germany to care for the religious needs of the Netherlands, Belgian, Polish, Norwegian and Danish workers. In addition a special arrangement has been made under which 140 Roman Catholic priests on full time care for the Italian workers.

"The Bulgaria of Tomorrow" is the title of a new weekly in Sofia which has set itself the task of making German domination in the "new European order" palatable to the Bulgarians.

W. C. Schimmel, representative in Canada for the Netherlands Shipping Committee, has announced the purchase of a 10-room house to be used as a home for seamen of his country arriving in this port.

The home, which will be ready for the men in about six weeks, was purchased with money raised by the organization Netherlands-at-Sea.

'Sabotage Experts'

Russians, past masters at sabotage, already show signs of embarrassing the Nazi invaders after they have nominally occupied a region. Guerrilla tactics, as in China against the Japanese, evidently are proving effective. What are the prospects for guerrilla warfare on the industrial front as an expanding Reich conscripts millions of foreign laborers? This question is explored in the accompanying article by an authority with long European experience.

to the Bulgarian people. Of Slavic race and peaceful temperament the Bulgarians naturally lean toward Russia in their sympathies. The appearance of the new weekly is noted with a good deal of satisfaction in German circles.

German Folk Move

In a speech at a mass meeting in Luxembourg the Gauleiter, named Simon, head of the civil administration of the conquered Province, claimed a membership of 50,000 for the "German folk movement."

He also said that this year the German National Socialist Workers Party will be founded and firmly rooted in Luxembourg with all its complex ramifications of bureaus, departments, cells, organizations, district leaders, and concentration camp.

The mission of the party will be "forever to ban" the alienation between the German people and Luxembourg which can already be considered as removed, and to win the last few "lone wolves" for the pangermanic idea, said Gauleiter Simon.

Work in Alsace

At the beginning of the new year Gauleiter Robert Wagner of Alsace replaced many German Nazi district leaders who built up the Nazi Party organization in Alsace by a number of native Alsatians who had been active in the "German folk movement."

Strasbourg, Mülhausen and Zabern were among the districts manned by native Alsatians. Of 13 Alsatian district governments "old Alsatians" or "Alt-Elssasser" is, according to the definition of the National Socialist Party, "Aryan Alsatian whose ancestry in Alsace goes back on both sides to 1870 or in some cases whose par-

entage on one side fulfills this requirement.

Herr Wagner has declared that the expulsion of "foreign elements"—by which he means Francophiles and Jews—from Alsace has been completed and "that conditions have been created permitting all Alsatians of good will to participate with equal rights in the reconstruction of the country."

The enforced exodus was said to have provided 5,520 acres of open fields, 2,880 acres of forests and 2,400 acres of farm land with farm buildings for the settlement of German farmers. The work of settlement is being carried through by the Colonizing Department of Baden which has established a branch office in Strasbourg.

Citizenship Curbs

A decree of the German Government makes it theoretically possible for Polish nationalists to "pure German or related blood" to acquire German nationality. Tens of thousands of applications have been received, most of which, according to German sources, will not pass the requirements. Many persons of "pure Polish blood" have applied, it is stated.

In answer to the accusation of the Polish Government in England that this change of nationality is contrary to international law, the semi-official organ, "Dienst Aus Deutschland," says, "Since the Polish Nation has ceased to exist and will never be revived, it cannot be illegal for its former citizens to adopt another nationality."

The "Völkischer Beobachter" in Berlin rebuking notes the slowness with which the Netherlands people are adapting themselves to the new order. The paper says many have "gotten into a groove" and found their way to the National Socialist Mussert movement, which regained its freedom of action by the German invasion, "but there are still too many who cling to old groups and parties gathered together in the Netherlands Union trying to continue the old path."

This is all the more deplorable, the article states, since the Netherlands people by their "colonial administration and their excellent system of dams and dikes show all the earmarks of Nordic initiative and energy."

But, "the war has destroyed the Netherlands' halfway position between the entrance of Germany and the Dutch will not be able to move a great and far-reaching decisions," the article concludes.

Franco Warns U. S. to Stay Out of Conflict in Europe

MADRID, July 18 (P)—With a blaze of red and gold bunting, speeches by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and wholesale pardoning of political prisoners, Nationalist Spain celebrated today the fifth anniversary of the start of the Civil War in which it was born.

Generalissimo Franco last night declared that the United States' intervention in the European war would lead to a universal conflict lasting years and ending in the ruin of nations.

But to Spaniards, chief interest in his speech was his attention to Spain's postwar domestic problems and its efforts to get food from abroad.

Speaking today at Villa Verde, near Madrid, Generalissimo Franco said the Government hoped the Spanish workers might gain a living wage. He said 800,000,000 other Europeans were threatened with starvation by the war blockade.

Political Pardons

Chief among those pardoned was Manuel Hedilla, Chief of the Falange from the beginning of the civil war, July 18, 1936, until he differed with the Generalissimo the following March, just before unification of all pro-Nationalist parties, and was imprisoned.

The Ministry of Justice also published an order freeing 624 prisoners in addition to more than 10,000 whose release was announced yesterday.

The Spanish leader, in an address to the National Council of the Falangist Party broadcast last night, made a vitriolic attack upon the United States and appealed to other American Nations to keep away from the conflict and to lend sympathy to the Axis in its battle with Soviet Russia.

Warns on Intervention

"Nobody is more authorized than us to tell Americans that Europe has no ambitions over America," he said. "A struggle between the two continents is impossible. It would only mean a sea war, long and without results, fabulous business for the few, unsuspected misery for many, prodigious losses in ships and merchandise with submarine and fast ship warfare clutching at previously peaceful world commerce....

"The American Continent cannot intervene in Europe without submitting itself to catastrophe, nor without prejudice to the truth can it be said that the American coastline can be threatened by European powers."

"In this situation to say the outcome of the war can be changed by the entrance of a third country is criminal madness, is to start a universal war without limits, a war which may last for years and which definitely would ruin Nations which have based their economic life on their legitimate trade with the Nations of Europe."

Bitterly he referred to Spain's efforts to import sufficient grain for bread, and declared that behind United States offers of economic aid "always appeared the attempt at political mediation incompatible with our sovereignty and our dignity as a free people."

"Gold corrupts Nations like individuals," he added. "Eloquent is the exchange of 50 old destroyers for diverse parts of the (British) Empire. Our poverty is our pedigree."

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U. S. Exports of Planes for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Unless Hitler's agents are a great deal cleverer than most newspaper men and also a great many eminent Government officials of information and highly paid technical experts, they are going to be baffled by the battle of figures on American arms exports to Britain.

For example, a release from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce produced a headline in this morning's papers to the effect that our aircraft exports to Britain declined by \$12,000,000 in the month of May. Now that looks alarming to any friend of Britain, while undoubtedly someone at the German Embassy sent off a cheerful cable to Berlin.

But if you begin to delve among related and rival figures you are going to begin to doubt everything about that \$12,000,000 decline story. It stated that total American aircraft exports to Britain were worth \$66,000,000 in April and only \$54,000,000 in May.

Figures Compared

Those are the figures from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. We turn to the official report of the Munitions Control Division of the State Department to see what they had to say on this subject. In this very official document, which has the status of a report to Congress required under legislation, we find that in April the total of all American arms and munitions shipped to any point in the British Commonwealth of Nations—which includes every colony and dominion as well as the British Isles—was \$55,726,101. The corresponding figure for May was \$54,555,865.

Then break down the State Department figures for airplanes. You find that the actual figure for military aircraft was \$29,824,815 for April and \$27,715,279 for May. You begin to wonder if perhaps the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was using the wrong figure when it mentioned aircraft exports.

It does look from this as though there had been some slight falling off in May from the April figure. But we all knew that anyway. The figures from the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics told us that long ago. But again that was pretty unimportant when you put it into perspective. April was the first big month. In March American manufacturers turned over to the United States Government for the United States armed services

and for export to Britain (they never tell us what the proportion is) 1,074 military airplanes. In April it went way up to 1,389. That was the biggest month yet attained, and one of the biggest jumps from any preceding month. For May the figure was 1,334. But for June it went up again to 1,476. So what of it? There were 55 fewer military planes delivered in

White House Explains Reason For South American Trade Ban

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Roosevelt's blacklisting of 1,800 Latin American firms and persons deemed to have been acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy is explained in the following White House statement:

As a further step in view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued a proclamation authorizing the promulgation of a list of persons which will be known as "the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals."

The list will consist of certain persons deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nationals of those countries and persons to whom the exportation directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense.

The list will be prepared by the Secretary of State acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

Blacklist Is Proclaimed

Simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, a proclaimed list was issued by the designated Government officials containing the names of more than 1,800 persons and business institutions in the other American republics. This list is the result of long and intensive investigations and studies by the interested governmental agencies.

The list will be published in the Federal Register and may be obtained in pamphlet form from various governmental institutions and the Federal Reserve Bank. From time to time there will be additions to and deletions from the list which will be made public. The President

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Firefighters—Soldiers of Britain

By G. Delap Stevenson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The long drawn out "Battle of the Flames" is one of the major struggles of the war. It is fought out in danger by night and in weariness by day through Britain's great cities. It would be impossible for the German Air Force completely to destroy these cities by high explosives, but it would be possible to burn them out and obliterate them by fire if each conflagration were not fiercely and immediately fought. The firemen among the flames on the ground and the fighter pilots miles above him in the air are taking part in the same engagement.

Unlike other battles, the "Battle of the Flames" is concerned only with checking destruction and saving life. "I feel I am fortunate," a London fire officer has said to me, "because my job does not mean any killing." One finds quite a number of ex-sailors in the fire service and the life is not unlike that of men on the fighting ships. There are periods of quiet activity, given over to the cleaning and repair of equipment, to drill, which will make action sure and calm in the emergency, and the improvement of quarters. Then suddenly the calm is broken by call to action, and every man does his duty in a furiously exciting and long sustained spell of duty. The firemen have to go among the flames, the light of which has become a target of the German aircraft. As well as the fire they are fighting, every standing wall and building is an enemy which may strike them as another high explosive falls. Yet the men say that while they are at work they are too excited and too busy to feel fear.

It is a joke among the firemen, to shout, "There's our wages," when a bomb falls close. This refers to the bell which is used in London fire stations in pre-war days, when it was time to come and collect the pay. It is the jokes rather than the tragedies which are remembered and talked over after a big Blitz. "After a Blitz," a fireman explained, "I feel like I used to after I had played a good game of football. At first I am too tired to do anything and then later I feel all braced up."

When "Ammunition" Fails

The firemen are saddened and provoked, however, when they have no "ammunition," and they stand helpless with empty hose in their hands. Incidentally, the firemen always talk of hose—never hoses. Water may fall through broken mains, or it may even freeze as in the midwinter fire raid on the City of London. Sometimes it is relayed through pumps and hose over a long distance. Once hose stretched from Charing Cross to Oxford Circus, well over a mile.

It is a great joy to hard-pressed firemen when a canteen van arrives. "Just seeing the van makes us think we have had a hot drink," the writer was told. "It's partly the sight of something normal and the few minutes' break." The canteens are generally staffed by women, sometimes of the Fire Service and sometimes of other organizations. Some of the canteens are gifts from America.

After the fury and confusion of the night, dawn comes quite suddenly and with it the merciful peace of the "All Clear." Tired men look round on their city, which, though injured, has become quiet and sane again. But the work of the Fire Service is by no means ended. Many fires are still burning and must be got under control before they become a target for the following night. When a fire is finally considered safe, the firemen have to "make up," a process which has nothing to do with their complexities. They have to take up and stow their hundreds of yards of damp hose. All equipment must be at once made ready and efficient for the next Blitz. The men have probably been soaked through for the best part of a night, but it is now, when the excitement has given place to weary clearing up, that they really begin to feel cold.

Outside Aid Important

It is now, too, that they grow anxious about their families. The area in which they work is often the area in which they live and their wives and children have been enduring the same bombs which they have faced. Rumor runs round that such and such a street has "got it," and the officers do their best to let worried men have a few minutes off to find out if all is well at home.

It is common for firemen to have to work for 30 hours on end during the night and after a Blitz and sometimes they may be on duty for more than 60 hours. Relief from the fire is naturally of extreme importance, and Fire Services in attacked cities are reinforced from all over England. London stations keep a permanent mobile reserve on which all the men serve in turn, and it may be sent as far as Liverpool, Bristol, or Plymouth. The first reinforcements generally take over the "appliances" and set out where the call comes, often in the middle of the night. They travel on convoy and are guided by special motorcyclists who can find their way without signposts in the blackout. These men have often been motorcyclists before the war and have a sure knowledge of the roads. Later on, the first reinforcements are relieved, but this time the party travels by train, the equipment being already on the spot. Fire fighters from nearer points also, of course, move into a bombed city. During the long attacks on Plymouth, many country fire brigades from small Devon and Cornish towns played their part.

While the "Battle of the Flames" rages in the streets, it is directed by staff work inside the stations. In the control rooms mobilizing officers send out their forces to the vital points. Large maps on the walls are dotted with colored-headed pins to show the position of every fire, where roads have been blocked by debris, or where a senior officer is in charge. Apart from the mobilizing officers, the

"In Britain Today"

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people—the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the eleventh.

control rooms are staffed by girls, who work calmly and quickly with the messages which come in over telephone and teleprinter. When the telephones break down, messages come by motorcyclists.

Valor First Quality

Throughout Britain, the Fire Services consist of the prewar brigades and the Auxiliary Fire Services. About 80 per cent of all the firemen are auxiliaries. In the beginning the regulars sometimes looked a little askance at the new men, but the Blitz cured all that. The two sections have been welded together into the tough unity of a veteran regiment. In the same way the women in the Service have now been fully accepted. The war service men include all types, small-salaried clerks, and a few rich stockbrokers, laborers and artists. At one London station there is actually a large room set aside as an artists' studio. Some half dozen artists have been given special facilities for making records of the fires. Being experienced firemen, however, at any moment of crisis they will pocket their sketch books and take up a "branch," another name the firemen use for hose. An exhibition of A. F. S. pictures has now gone to America.

A non-Blitz day on a fire station

when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, or in Proclamation No. 2465 of March 4, 1941, as the case may be, and (2) when the Administrator of Export Control, in my direction has determined that such prohibition of exportation would work an unusual hardship on American interests.

Axis Blacklist Proclamation

—Authority for Public List

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The blacklist proclamation issued by the President was as follows:

Authorizing a proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals and controlling certain exports.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (b) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415) as amended, and by Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714) as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency and finding that this proclamation is necessary in the interest of national defense, do hereby order and proclaim the following:

Section 1.

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the administrator of export control and the co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, shall from time to time cause to be prepared an appropriate list of—

(a) Certain persons deemed to be, or to have been acting or purporting to act, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of, or under the direction of, or on behalf of the jurisdiction of, or on behalf of the jurisdiction of, Germany, or Italy, or a national thereof; and

(b) Certain persons to whom, or on whose behalf, or for whose account, the exportation directly or indirectly of any article or material exported from the United States, is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense.

Additions and Deletions

In similar manner and in the interest of national defense, additions to and deletions from such list shall be made from time to time. Such list and any additions thereto or deletions therefrom shall be filed pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Register Act and such list shall be known as "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals."

Section 2.

Any person, so long as his name appears on such list shall, for the purpose of Section 5 (b) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, and for the purpose of this proclamation, be deemed to be a national of a foreign country, and shall be treated for all purposes under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, as though he were a national of Germany or Italy. All the terms and provisions of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, shall be applicable to any such person so long as his name appears on such list, and to any property in which any such person has or has had an interest, to the same extent that such terms and provisions are applicable to nationals of Germany or Italy, and to property in which nationals of Germany or Italy have or have had an interest.

Export Restrictions

Section 3. The exportation from the United States directly or indirectly to, or on behalf of, or for the account of any person so long as his name appears on such list of any article or material the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed by any proclamation heretofore or hereafter issued under the authority of Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, except (1)

in London begins at 6:45 a. m. The men have a warm drink and set about cleaning their rooms and gear. This work finishes with 13 minutes of exercise and breakfast at eight. After breakfast there are poison gas drills, work on ropes, first aid, rescues with ladders, different kinds of pumps, and local geography. Then there is more cleaning and repairing of equipment till one o'clock dinner. During the afternoon, the firemen rest and amuse themselves, but of course, may not leave the station. They play darts, billiards, and table tennis, sometimes they have afternoon dances, concerts, or their own cinema shows. They have 48 hours on duty at the station and then 24 hours' leave during which they go home. Pay in the regular brigades varies, but that of the A. F. S. all over Britain is £3.16s a week and £2.7s a week for girls. Men being called up can now be drafted in the Fire Services, if they wish, instead of into the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

As with soldiers, valor is the first quality required of firemen and they have not been found wanting. The London Fire Service has a total strength of 22,000 and in six months of intense activity up to the beginning of May it gained 17 George Medals and 32 British Empire Medals as well as lesser awards. The figures, though, don't tell the extent of the heroism, as it is very difficult to win any decoration in the London Fire Service. Courage and devotion are taken for granted and some officers almost disapprove of any awards. The Fire Services have had higher casualties than any other branch of Civil Defense.

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Section 4.

The term "person" as used herein means an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization. The term "United States" as used herein means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone and any other territory, dependency or possession of the United States.

Notice to Public

Section 5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any manner to limit or restrict the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the administrator of export control and the co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, shall from time to time cause to be prepared an appropriate list of—

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Additions and Deletions

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Any person, so long as his name appears on such list shall, for the purpose of Section 5 (b) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, and for the purpose of this proclamation, be deemed to be a national of a foreign country, and shall be treated for all purposes under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, as though he were a national of Germany or Italy. All the terms and provisions of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, shall be applicable to any such person so long as his name appears on such list, and to any property in which any such person has or has had an interest, to the same extent that such terms and provisions are applicable to nationals of Germany or Italy, and to property in which nationals of Germany or Italy have or have had an interest.

Export Restrictions

Section 3. The exportation from the United States directly or indirectly to, or on behalf of, or for the account of any person so long as his name appears on such list of any article or material the exportation of which is prohibited or curtailed by any proclamation heretofore or hereafter issued under the authority of Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, except (1)

in London begins at 6:45 a. m.

The men have a warm drink and set about cleaning their rooms and gear. This work finishes with 13 minutes of exercise and breakfast at eight. After breakfast there are poison gas drills, work on ropes, first aid, rescues with ladders, different kinds of pumps, and local geography. Then there is more cleaning and repairing of equipment till one o'clock dinner. During the afternoon, the firemen rest and amuse themselves, but of course, may not leave the station. They play darts, billiards, and table tennis, sometimes they have afternoon dances, concerts, or their own cinema shows. They have 48 hours on duty at the station and then 24 hours' leave during which they go home. Pay in the regular brigades varies, but that of the A. F. S. all over Britain is £3.16s a week and £2.7s a week for girls. Men being called up can now be drafted in the Fire Services, if they wish, instead of into the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

As with soldiers, valor is the first quality required of firemen

and they have not been found wanting. The London Fire Service has a total strength of 22,000 and in six months of intense activity up to the beginning of May it gained 17 George Medals and 32 British Empire Medals as well as lesser awards. The figures, though, don't tell the extent of the heroism, as it is very difficult to win any decoration in the London Fire Service. Courage and devotion are taken for granted and some officers almost disapprove of any awards. The Fire Services have had higher casualties than any other branch of Civil Defense.

Numbers Show Selectees' Places in Draft

WASHINGTON, July 18.—By use of the following table the 21-year-old who registered for selective service July 1 can get an approximate idea of when he may be called to service. This is how to use it:

Each registrant has been assigned a serial number. The left-hand column lists these serial numbers in numerical order from 1 through 800. Glance down this column to the serial number assigned you. Opposite, in the right-hand

column, you will find a sequence number. This number was determined by the lottery last night. It represents the number of draws made from the goldfish bowl before your serial number was reached.

This sequence number will determine roughly when your serial number (you) will be called for service. It will not determine it exactly, because first your local board must take the sequence

numbers and compute, by the ratio of new and old numbers, where in the list of unclassified registrants of last October your name should be placed.

If, for example, the left-over list contains 100 registrants and there are 10 new registrants, the first sequence number will become order number 11 on the list. Sequence No. 2 similarly would be inserted after the twentieth number on the old list, and so on.

Hospital Ship Plan for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18.—In a campaign in which "Remember the Maine" might well be the slogan, the British American Ambulance Corps has launched a drive for \$1,500,000 to purchase and equip a hospital ship to serve with the British forces in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Recalling that the first hospital ship employed in the British Navy was presented to Britain by the women of Maine during the Boer War, a corps spokesman said that the new vessel would also be called the Maine.

A direct request from the British Admiralty started the ball rolling, and now a committee of experts in modern hospital and naval practice is considering the design of the vessel. Due to the need for speed, the British American Ambulance Corps will not seek to have a new vessel built, but will buy a ship already afloat, William V. C. Ruxton, Corps President, said yesterday.

The original hospital ship Maine was said to have also been a reconditioned vessel which, after its presentation to the British, was rechristened Maine.

U. S. Gets Ensigns From Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., July 18.—(AP)—Cornell University sent today to the United States Navy 47 ensigns trained for 16 weeks in a diesel engines course.

Awarded certificates at graduation exercises by Dr. Arthur S. Adams, college director of engineering defense training, most of the ensigns planned to leave immediately for posts in widely scattered parts of the Western Hemisphere.

A new group of 35 ensigns, already at Cornell for a similar course which includes training in thermodynamics, internal combustion engines and property of materials.

Volunteers Obviate Council Bluffs Draft

By the Associated Press

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 18.—While the Nation watched results of the second national draft lottery, Council Bluffs maintained its record of never having a man drafted for any military or Navy service.

Chairman Bert Parker said the Draft Board hasn't sent a single selectee into service, and there probably won't be a draft quota to fill for six or seven months.

The reason lies in the large number of volunteers and the big National Guard unit now in training. During the World War volunteers filled up the quotas.

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Travel

See America and the Americas now!

Along the beach at Waikiki Are many lovely sights to see!

Bank of America TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Backed by the resources of a billion dollar bank

Issued by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, CALIFORNIA

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London, England; Branch: 12 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.

STEAMBOAT CRUISE to NEW ORLEANS

Watch the fascinating Old and Mississippi River life and scenery from the spacious decks of this typical "M. T. Wain" type modern steamship. Comfortable staterooms with modern conveniences. Real southern plantation cooking. Music. Entertainment. Three days in fascinating New Orleans.

20 Days \$145.00 UP All Expenses from Cincinnati

Leaves

Casey Stengel Sends His Right-Handed Line-Up Against Pittsburgh Southpaws

Roberge, Ross, Gremp Play in Pirate Games

In an effort to discourage the monopoly southpaws have been exercising over the Braves in recent weeks, Manager Casey Stengel sent his right-handed batting order against the Pittsburgh Pirates this afternoon. He had Al Roberge, the Hartford rookie, at second base in place of Bama Rowell; Chet Ross patrolling left field instead of Maxie West, and young Buddy Gremp on first for Buddy Hassett.

The only lefty in there against Frankie Frisch's southpaw hurlers was Pat Wanner, who for years has hit all pitchers as if they were his cousins.

Gremp Versatile
Although he has not been consistent facing the National League brand of hurling, Buddy Gremp has made himself a handy man in the Braves' camp. He has caught and played first and second bases for Stengel, and has done a good defensive job in each spot.

"I put him on first out in Cincinnati one day and he played as nice around that bag as any right-hander in the league," said Stengel recently. "I'll leave it to the rest of the boys if he didn't look like a 'fancy Dan' with a mit."

The debut of Roberge was watched with interest. It isn't often that a local boy makes good with a big league club, but the Braves are breaking all records this season. Roberge has joined Tom Earley, Art Johnson and Al Javery at Allston. The new second baseman, by the way, attended Keith Academy and not Lowell high school, as written in this column a couple of days ago.

Red Sox Winning
Despite the fact that practically no one at all gives them a tumble in the American League pennant race, the Red Sox keep winning. When Dick Newsome beat the White Sox last night for his tenth victory, the Bostonians moved to within 3½ games of the second place Indians, who have been losing ground on the Yankees for two weeks. Joe Cronin may yet pass Roger Peckinpaugh in the standings. What a blow that would be to Cleveland's dignity!

The Red Sox have played far

Helping to Press Dodgers



By a Staff Photographer
Frank Crespi (left) and Martin Marion, Cardinals

This pair, covering the middle of the infield like a blanket, is keeping the St. Louis club close on the heels of the Dodgers, despite injuries to several key players. Having passed the 80 mark in double plays, the Redbirds, with the above pair setting the pace, play the best defensive game in the circuit.

B. S. A. to Hold 10th Meet At Canobie Lake Tonight

SALEM, N. H., July 18—New England's leading natators and swimmers will converge here at Canobie Lake Pool this evening for the 10th annual meet of the Boston Swimming Association.

In past years there have been several contestants from either New York or New Jersey to provide opposition, but tonight the lone visitor will be Jean Booth, an unattached competitor from the Metropolitan District.

The New York girl is coming for the national junior 220-yard freestyle championship. She will have her hands full in her bid for the title, as several promising New England youngsters will be in the field, including Clara Lamore of the Olinville Boys' Club Auxiliary and Helen Carroll of the B. S. A.

Five Title Races
This race is one of five title races on the program. Of the others, the one that will attract the greatest interest will be the N. E. senior 100-meter freestyle for women, with Dorothy Leonard of the Worcester W. S. A. slated to defend. Miss Leonard is also scheduled to be honored during the evening.

A year ago Dorothy brought an unusual distinction to New England when she scored the most points in the national meet at Buffalo, and was acclaimed the outstanding girl swimmer in the country. Because of it the B. S. A. is to present her with a suitable gift. Miss Leonard is highly favored to take home the trophy, for there is hardly enough competition to dethrone her.

Battle for Medals
A great battle for the other medals should develop, however, as Norma Ewart and Edna Soltyshak of the O. B. C. A., Helen Carroll of the B. S. A., and Gertrude Klauke of the Worcester W. S. A. are about equal in ability.

Miss Ewart and another clubmate, Clara Lamore, are among the leading contestants for the N. E. junior 100-meter backstroke diadem. Among their opponents will be Shirley Porter of the B. S. A. and Jean Barker of the Whitin C. A.

The men's events will be featured by the N. E. senior 100-meter freestyle championship, with Allan Harmon of the B. S. A. defending. He will get stiff competition from Bill Desrosiers of the O. B. C., who won the sectional turlow crown last summer; James Doherty of the Boys' Club of Boston, Roxbury Division; Corp. Danny Regan of the 26th Division, Camp Edwards, formerly of Lowell.

Local Box Score

Red Sox										
B	R	E	R	T	P	O	A	E	F	
L. Newsome	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Finney	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Spence	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pace	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Di Maggio	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Trab	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
L. Newsome	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	7	11	21	27	14	0	0	0	0

G. C.
CHICAGO
Knickerbocker 2b... 4 0 0 0 2 3 0
Appel 1b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Kohel 1b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Wright 1b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Sellers 1b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Kreevich 2b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Weiss 2b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Trab 2b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Lee 2b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Haynes 2b... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Totals... 32 4 7 10 27 10 1

*Batted for Lee in eighth.

Vermont Golf
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 18 (P)—Mrs. H. Brandon Jones of Montpelier, the defending champion, bowed out of the Vermont Women's Golf championship yesterday after being beaten, 1 up, by Mrs. E. H. McFarland of Rockingham, in a semifinal match.

Mrs. Murray of Rutland, the tourney's medalist, became the other finalist by overwhelming Mrs. C. D. Inman of Brattleboro, 9 and 7.

Four-Ball Winners At Winchester C. C.

Previous winners of the annual M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Winchester Country Club are as follows:

1924—Frank C. Newton and Joshua Crane, The Country Club.
1925—Chester P. Rich and W. P. Hershey, Wellesley.
1926—E. E. Lowery and Wilfred O'Neil, Norfolk.
1927—Edward B. Murphy and B. K. Stephenson, Charles River.
1928—Elmer Ward and Edward Mahar, Norfolk.
1929—Willard Grosley and Edward Mahar, Norfolk.
1930—C. D. Grasse, Jr., M. Pleasant and Jack Healey, Longmeadow.
1931—Robert Goodale and Charles F. Eaton, Winchester.
1932—C. D. Grasse, Jr., M. Pleasant and Charles F. Eaton, Winchester.
1933—Joseph W. Monahan, Sandy Burr, and Wallace Condit, Arlington.
1934—Jack Munger and Freddie Borsodi, Ted.
1935—W. E. Rogers, Jr., Winchester, and Rogers, Jr., Winchester.
1936—Ellis Gates, Jr., Winchester, and Ellis Gates, Jr., Winchester.
1937—A. V. Rogers, Jr., Winchester.
1938—Joseph W. Monahan, Jr., and Ted Bishop and Joe Fay, Woodland.
1939—Ted Bishop and Joe Fay, Woodland.

Boston Batting

Braves										
C	R	H	R	E	R	I	A	V	E	
Moore	2	38	27	46	4	27	27	2	0	0
Harrell	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
Wright	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
Sisti	1	24	39	56	1	23	26	1	0	0
Wanner	1	17	10	27	0	9	23	1	0	0
Finney	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
Doerr	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
Di Maggio	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
Trab	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
L. Newsome	1	16	14	43	0	9	27	0	0	0
Totals	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Red Sox
Williams... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Cronin... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Foxy... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Di Maggio... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Tabor... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Finney... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Doerr... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Newcomb... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Spence... 2B 8 16 11 26 1
Carey... 2B 8 16 11 26 1

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Short Waves in Boston

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Today on Short Waves

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (117.9mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, recorded from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
For Saturday, July 19
12:45 WMEX 1510kc
Mother Church Radio
For Sunday, July 20
6:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 18—The North Shore junior yacht racing championship should have been decided by today, but the wind has been taking its vacation this week from this section, at least.

At the National Junior Championship Bobby Coulson has one more race today before the suspense of qualifying in order to defend his national title is over. Going into today's final encounter, Coulson and his Eastern Yacht Club mates hold a one and one-half point lead over Frank Scully of the Pleon Yacht Club in the district elimination series for the Curtis Cup.

The racing this week has been close, and Coulson's competition keen; yet most Eastern supporters have felt easily confident of Coulson coming through successfully. But North Shore followers remember the Curtis Cup series a year ago when National Champion Dick Mechem was upset by this same Coulson, and was unable to defend his national title.

Pleon Second

Pleon is the only rival to Eastern, the other crews already out of the running. All Eastern has to do today is cover Pleon, and on other North Shore championship has been rung up. But that isn't so easy a task.

It is easier, however, than Pleon trying to catch Eastern. In order to win, Pleon must put a boat in between Eastern and itself.

Today's finale has more than its dramatic suspense. The boat racing, according to results this week, Pleon has a boat with a consistently high performance, while Eastern's boat has been low in the standings. All of which is a reminder of the 1939 National Junior series in Greenwich, Conn., when Dick Mechem went into the final race of the series holding a nice lead, but faced with the possibility of bringing in a boat that had been sailed to five successive last places. Mechem, however, "squeezed the lemon" boat for a second and the championship.

Mechem Defeated

It would be an odd note, if, for the second successive year, the defending crew and club were not represented. Especially when it is so infrequent that the defending champion, as in the case of Mechem a year ago, was defeated in his own district eliminations. When it happened to Mechem, it was the first time in the history of junior yachting. What story will today's final tell?

The Boston Yacht Club crew, captained by Bob Cunningham, had made a very creditable showing in the series until yesterday when they finished last. Although disqualified from a race they won, the Boston crew, racing in its first Curtis Cup series, was well in the running.

Moose Favorite

Defending champion, John Lawrence and his Moose, has already been installed the favorite, although the margin isn't as great as



By a Staff Photographer
Bobby Coulson

when they finished last. Although disqualified from a race they won, the Boston crew, racing in its first Curtis Cup series, was well in the running.

Miss Connolly Wins

Barbara Connolly hit the headlines with her triumph yesterday, as she helmed her Corinthian crew to a first and third place in the week's standing.

Point standing of the crews going into today's sixth and final race: Eastern, 33 three-fourths; Pleon, 32 one-fourth; Corinthian, 24 one-fourth; Boston, 22 one-fourth; Sandy Bay 21; Swampscott, 17; and Eastern Point, 15.

Tiller Talk

This week-end's log: No inter-club for the Boston Bay fleet on Sunday... The rest of the classes catch up on their local club sailing while the Hustler Class has its special long distance race.

At Marblehead Eastern Yacht Club holds the third race of its first series tomorrow while the Corinthian Yacht Club has its regular racing matinee Sunday. The Thirty Square Meters will be missing from the Corinthian line-up Sunday, inasmuch as they will be on route to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl championship series to be held at the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, starting Monday.

Moore Favorite

Defending champion, John Lawrence and his Moose, has already been installed the favorite, although the margin isn't as great as

last year. Moore's record so far this season is nowhere near as brilliant as that of a year ago.

The Thirty Square Meter championships is only the beginning of Southern Massachusetts' biggest yachting week so far this year. Besides the "Squeaky" series at Beverly, it's an invitational three day series for other Cape yachts, and then on Thursday, the annual race from Marion to Edgartown will be held.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday is the 18th annual Edgartown regatta for the Southern Massachusetts fleet. Plans are now being completed to handle the biggest crowd in years.

Cape Meeting

The Edgartown regatta is always the beginning of the summer's racing weeks. For after that follows in order, Quincy Bay Race Week, Marblehead Race Week, and the Mid-Summer Week of the Duxbury Yacht Club.

Sunday at the Woods Hole Yacht Club, the annual meeting of the Southern Massachusetts Yacht Racing Association will take place, with President Edward A. Norman presiding.

W. A. D.

Christian Science Church of the Air

Dr. Frank F. Bunker of Washington, D. C., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, July 20, 1941, at 12 noon, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Dr. Bunker will speak on "A Way of Life."

Mrs. Florence Sindell, soloist, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns Number 64, "From sense to Soul my pathway lies before me," and number 305, "Shepherd, show me how to go," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. She will also sing the solo "Fear Thou Not" by Young, Miss Beulah B. Chambers will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WJVS, the Washington, D. C., outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear the broadcast from stations: WDR, Hartford, Connecticut; WPRO, Providence, Rhode Island; WORC, Worcester, Massachusetts; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, July 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590	660	700	770	850	880	950	1030	1150	1260	1440	1510
WEEI	WEAF	WOR	WJZ	WHN	WABC	WORL	WBZ	WCOP	WNAC	WAAB	WMEX

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-560m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-190m
3:00 Mary McBride 3:15 "Treasure of Song" 3:30 "Treasure of Song" 3:45 Exploring Space 4:00 Conference 4:15 "Treasure of Song" 4:30 Conference 4:45 "Treasure of Song" 5:00 Mary McBride 5:15 "Treasure of Song" 5:30 "Treasure of Song" 5:45 "Treasure of Song" 6:00 "Treasure of Song"	3:00 "Treasure of Song" 3:15 "Treasure of Song" 3:30 "Treasure of Song" 3:45 Exploring Space 4:00 Conference 4:15 "Treasure of Song" 4:30 Conference 4:45 "Treasure of Song" 5:00 Mary McBride 5:15 "Treasure of Song" 5:30 "Treasure of Song" 5:45 "Treasure of Song" 6:00 "Treasure of Song"	3:00 "Treasure of Song" 3:15 "Treasure of Song" 3:30 "Treasure of Song" 3:45 Exploring Space 4:00 Conference 4:15 "Treasure of Song" 4:30 Conference 4:45 "Treasure of Song" 5:00 Mary McBride 5:15 "Treasure of Song" 5:30 "Treasure of Song" 5:45 "Treasure of Song" 6:00 "Treasure of Song"	3:00 "Treasure of Song" 3:15 "Treasure of Song" 3:30 "Treasure of Song" 3:45 Exploring Space 4:00 Conference 4:15 "Treasure of Song" 4:30 Conference 4:45 "Treasure of Song" 5:00 Mary McBride 5:15 "Treasure of Song" 5:30 "Treasure of Song" 5:45 "Treasure of Song" 6:00 "Treasure of Song"	3:00 "Treasure of Song" 3:15 "Treasure of Song" 3:30 "Treasure of Song" 3:45 Exploring Space 4:00 Conference 4:15 "Treasure of Song" 4:30 Conference 4:45 "Treasure of Song" 5:00 Mary McBride 5:15 "Treasure of Song" 5:30 "Treasure of Song" 5:45 "Treasure of Song" 6:00 "Treasure of Song"

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-560m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-190m
6:00 Top of the Morning 6:15 "Treasure of Song" 6:30 "Treasure of Song" 6:45 Exploring Space 7:00 Conference 7:15 "Treasure of Song" 7:30 Conference 7:45 "Treasure of Song" 8:00 Mary McBride 8:15 "Treasure of Song" 8:30 "Treasure of Song" 8:45 "Treasure of Song" 9:00 "Treasure of Song"	6:00 Top of the Morning 6:15 "Treasure of Song" 6:30 "Treasure of Song" 6:45 Exploring Space 7:00 Conference 7:15 "Treasure of Song" 7:30 Conference 7:45 "Treasure of Song" 8:00 Mary McBride 8:15 "Treasure of Song" 8:30 "Treasure of Song" 8:45 "Treasure of Song" 9:00 "Treasure of Song"	6:00 Top of the Morning 6:15 "Treasure of Song" 6:30 "Treasure of Song" 6:45 Exploring Space 7:00 Conference 7:15 "Treasure of Song" 7:30 Conference 7:45 "Treasure of Song" 8:00 Mary McBride 8:15 "Treasure of Song" 8:30 "Treasure of Song" 8:45 "Treasure of Song" 9:00 "Treasure of Song"	6:00 Top of the Morning 6:15 "Treasure of Song" 6:30 "Treasure of Song" 6:45 Exploring Space 7:00 Conference 7:15 "Treasure of Song" 7:30 Conference 7:45 "Treasure of Song" 8:00 Mary McBride 8:15 "Treasure of Song" 8:30 "Treasure of Song" 8:45 "Treasure of Song" 9:00 "Treasure of Song"	6:00 Top of the Morning 6:15 "Treasure of Song" 6:30 "Treasure of Song" 6:45 Exploring Space 7:00 Conference 7:15 "Treasure of Song" 7:30 Conference 7:45 "Treasure of Song" 8:00 Mary McBride 8:15 "Treasure of Song" 8:30 "Treasure of Song" 8:45 "Treasure of Song" 9:00 "Treasure of Song"

ENTERTAINING? YOU MAYED

TICKET AGENCIES—THEATRE TAXICABS HOTELS RESTAURANTS

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Joe Di Maggio's Batting Streak Stopped Before Record Night Crowd at Cleveland

Outfielder's String Is Broken at 56 Contests

By the Associated Press

The baseball season lost some of its zest last night when Joe Di Maggio's phenomenal hitting streak came to an end, and the pennant aspirations of the New York Yankees may be better off. Throughout the country millions of fans have been anxiously following the feat of the lean, poker-faced outfielder in rolling up an all-time major league record for hitting safely in 56 consecutive contests.

They telephoned their newspapers for information before editions could reach the street, or even before the games were over; they listened to the play-by-play radio descriptions; they waited patiently beside slowly unwinding tickers, and they turned out by the tens of thousands at the ball parks.

Record Crowd

The biggest night crowd in baseball history and the largest throng of the present season, day or night, 67,468, jammed Cleveland's mammoth Municipal stadium last night, more to watch Di Maggio than to see the two top contenders in the American League settle their pennant problems.

In fact, Di Maggio's hitting had become such a spectacular sideshow that it obscured the big circus itself, which was and still is the pennant race. The Yankees dropped a tough tilt to the Chicago White Sox Monday and nobody cared, not even the Yankees. Joe had preserved his string.

Last night Joe didn't hit. He was stopped for the first time since May 15 by two great stabs by Ken Keltner and the pitching of Al Smith and Jim Bagby. But the Yankees won a 4-3 decision from the Indians and came close to locking up the championship.

Gomez Effective

Lefty Gomez kept the Tribe in check, with some ninth-inning help by Johnny Murphy, on a total of seven hits. The Yankees got a run in the first, another on Joe Gordon's homer in the seventh, and two more on a four-hit outburst in the eighth.

This put New York seven games in the lead and consigned Di Maggio for the loss of his streak. It had to come to an end some time and

now that it has been broken, the Yankee decks are cleared for a mop-up of all opposition.

Another batting streak, a 24-game achievement by Cecil Travis, also was snapped yesterday. This one never received much attention because all eyes were turned on Di Maggio, but it was there just the same until Paul (Dizzy) Trout pitched the Detroit Tigers to a 7-1 triumph over the Washington Senators with a four-hit ration.

Riddle Unbeaten

The season's best pitching streak, however, was preserved as the Cincinnati Reds downed the New York Giants, 5-4, in a night engagement for Elmer Riddle's 11th victory without defeat. He allowed 10 hits, but paced himself well and had the benefit of five runs his teammates got for him in the first three innings.

The only other National League game ended in a 2-2 tie between the Phillies and the Chicago Cubs May 15 by two great stabs by Ken Keltner and the pitching of Al Smith and Jim Bagby. But the Yankees won a 4-3 decision from the Indians and came close to locking up the championship.

Dominic Di Maggio collected the hits his brother Joe needed as the Boston Red Sox whipped the White Sox, 7-4, and bumped Chicago out of the first division of the American League. Dominic hit a home run and a triple to drive in three runs while Dick Newsome limited the Sox to seven safeties. Lefty Thornton Lee failed to go nine innings for the first time in 17 starts.

The St. Louis Browns edged past the Philadelphia Athletics, 4-3, with a ninth-inning run on Harold Clift's single with the bases loaded.

Cornell Again Dominates Eastern League Star Nine

Although dethroned as Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball champions in the last week of the 1941 season, Cornell University dominated the all-league selections for the second straight year. First and second team choices, made by the coaches of the seven teams in the circuit, were announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, Secretary-Treasurer of the League.

Heading the Ithacans' quartet of representatives on the first team is Walt Sickles, Big Red hurler who led the circuit in effectiveness this season. His three-year record of 17 won and three lost was largely responsible for his receiving 13 out of a possible 14 points—based on two for a first-team selection and one for a second-team choice.

Mythical Infield

A trio of Sickles' teammates compose three-quarters of the mythical squad's infield. Lou Bufalino is at first, Co-Captain, Walt Scholl at third and Ronnie Stillman at short. The inner defense is completed by Stan Pearson, Princeton leader, at the keystone position.

The Tigers are also represented by Roy Talcott, sophomore moundman, to give them two men on the team. Pennsylvania, which placed Capt. Frank Reagan at pitcher and Arnold Beinstein at outfielder, also had two on the team, while Columbia, with Capt. Ken Hill in the outfield, and Yale, with Howie Kaye also in the outfield, complete the roster. Sickles and Talcott were the League's two best pitchers, being credited, respectively, with the lowest earned run average and the most victories.

Regan Outstanding

Reagan was the champion base-stealer, made the most hits, and led in total bases. Scholl, Bufalino, and Beinstein all gained distinction as extra base hitters and Hill scored the most runs.

Placed on the second team, for which there were two ties, were distributed among five colleges. Dartmouth had four, Princeton three, Penn and Yale two each and Columbia one.

The seven coaches who voted were Bill Clarke of Princeton; Mose Quinn of Cornell; Jeff Tesreau of Dartmouth; Joe Wood of Yale; Dr. Walter Caris of Pennsylvania; Floyd Stahl of Harvard, and

Ralph Guldahl Ready to Make Golf Comeback

CHICAGO, July 18 (P)—Big, slope-shouldered Ralph Guldahl, wallowing in the worst slump of his golfing career, is about ready for another comeback.

The Madison, N. J., pro hasn't won a golf tournament since the Milwaukee open last August and his prize money has dwindled to peanuts. But his companions on the golf trail say he has shown indications recently that he's about set to regain the form that made him open champion in 1937-38.

He has a good chance to pick up \$1,200 in the Chicago open which started today over the difficult Elmhurst Country Club course, but it'll take Guldahl at his best to take the top honors from an all-star field.

Not only has Guldahl failed to win a title of any sort in a year, but he hasn't even been finishing in the money in recent starts. His tourney prize earnings will not exceed \$1,500 for this year. Contrast this to the \$29,830.73 he collected in prizes from 1937-40 and you can easily see how far the transplanted Texan has slipped.

Rated above Guldahl as potential winners of this meet are Craig Wood, national open champion; Ben Hogan, leading money winner; Vic Ghezzi, new P. G. A. titleholder; Dick Metz is also back to try for a second straight Chicago open title. The field also includes Horton Smith, Johnny Revolta, Gene Sarazen, Lloyd Mangrum, Jimmy Thomson, Johnny Bulla, Sam Snead, and Denny Shute.

The 200 golfers were due to play 18 holes today, 18 Saturday and windup with 36 holes Sunday.

Oddities

Bill Fisk, former Southern California end and now a member of the Detroit Lions, is spending the summer in the movies.

California is regarded as a slight favorite to win the Pacific Coast football title this year.

Bryan Grant, Atlanta's little tennis star, says this is his last season in tournament play.

Don McNeill, tennis star, is an applicant for a job in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Ed Frutig, Michigan's All-American end, will join the Army Air Corps in the fall.

Forehand Again Featured



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parker

NEW YORK—The veteran campaigner of tennis circles, Frank Parker, is creating a favorable impression here in the East this summer with his new forehand. Critics state that while Parker's forehand has been featured year after year only to see it fizzle out, he really has a good one this year.

Quist Fails to Beat Golf By Using His Tennis Form

Australian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia—The tantalizing stillness of a golf ball, as it sits on its tee-pag, leaving everything to the player, has been advanced as one reason why many find it harder to hit cleanly than a bounding tennis ball, or a scudding cricket ball, alive with spin.

Davis Cup player Adrian K. Quist showed on The Lakes course, in a freak match for patriotic funds, that he could clout a golf ball better with a tennis racket than with the orthodox tools designed for that purpose, although he is a fair golfer (par handicap 10).

On the tees and along the fairways, Quist tossed the ball up and smote it with something between a tennis racket and a forehand drive. On the greens he used a putter. His opponent, New South Wales pro champion, Billy Bolger, played with a full set of clubs.

With a strong wind side-on at the 8th (440 yards), Quist reached the green in two catgut strokes. Dead into the wind, he put his tee-serve on the 14th green (182 yards).

Down-wind at the 18th (473 yards) his second shot finished close to the green. Quist cannot get that distance with golf clubs.

Strung Them Out

His girl caddy, Miss Nancy Burleigh, carried five rackets, which proved to be a sufficient allowance for wear and tear on the strings.

Under the conditions of the match, bunkers, rough, and bad lies didn't mean a thing to Quist, because he picked his ball up for each stroke; but he was rarely off the line.

Bolger was surprised to find that a golf ball could be hit so far and accurately with a racket. He had thought that the racket would have to be strung with fencing-wire to send the ball 200 yards.

The weakest part of Quist's game was not his racket play, but when he discarded that stringed instrument and changed to his putter, Bolger, who won 7 and 6, thought that the change from racket to putter affected Quist's touch on the greens.

Using Cards Over Again As a wartime economy to conserve cardboard, the Federal Government has asked golfers to use scorecards more than once. It suggests that, if cards are marked in black pencil, the figures can be rubbed off after clubs have recorded the scores.

Most promising young pro is Bill McWilliam (North Brighton), who celebrated his 20th anniversary on May 8 by playing 36 holes in two under par. Quiet spoken, and built on lean lines, like Bolger, McWilliam has a similar effortless swing.

He takes every opportunity to watch the best pros, especially fine shotplayers like Norman von Nida and Sam Richardson, who have helped him generously. On a practice net in the backyard of his home he tries out what he picks up.

McWilliam's short game is excellent. He headed the field with 70 (one under par) for the last Pro Golfers' Association Cup at Bonnie Doon.

Ace by Ferrier's Father Father of Jim Ferrier, Australian golf champion who has become pro at Elmhurst, Chicago, James B. Ferrier, recently holed-in-one at the 8th on Manly Golf Club, where he has been secretary since 1926.

This is the veteran Scott's third ace on this course—all at different holes. With a one-under-par 71, Ferrier senior gave a glimpse of form recalling his old-time skill. He won the Shanghai title eight times and was champion of the Far East in 1920.

Ferrier junior holds the Australian record for a round—62 in the New South Wales close championship at Manly in 1936, when he holed 10 birdies, six of them consecutive.

Pan-American Airways executive, P. S. Delaney, reached Sydney recently after flying 11,746 miles and playing 23 miles of golf in five countries—all in three weeks.

After a game in Miami, Florida,

Did You Know?

Old time ball players say Ty Cobb was the first hitter to walk up to the plate swinging three bats.

Delaney flew 3,000 miles to San Francisco, had another game, then flew 2,402 miles to Honolulu and played a round there. His next game was at Guam island, after a 2,997-mile flight, followed by a 1,589-mile hop to Manila (Philippines) and another game.

Then a comparative chip-and-putt flight, 758 miles, landed him on a Hong Kong course.

Yankee Ace Says Keltner Interrupted His Record

CLEVELAND, July 18 (P)—The amazing Joe Di Maggio steps to the plate against Bob Feller today as just another hitter trying to get a hit.

After connecting safely in 56 consecutive games against the best pitching in the world for a major league record, the loping Yankee outfielder was stopped by two ordinary hurlers and an All-Star third baseman.

A record night-game audience of 67,468 waited breathlessly four times for the all-important hit. Once southpaw Al Smith walked Joe on a three-and-two pitch. Twice sure-fielding Ken Keltner dashed behind this base to make a sensational bandstand stop and throw out the New York slugger by a step.

Out to Boudreau The San Francisco star finally bowed out in a tense scene. One man was out and the bases loaded in the eighth inning when Jim Bagby was called from the bullpen. With the count one and one, Di Maggio rapped a sharp grounder to Lou Boudreau that ended in a double play.

Bagby said Joe swung at an outside fast ball. Smith wouldn't comment on his pitches. Di Maggio himself named Keltner as the villain.

Amid a Yankee victory celebration in the clubhouse, Joe commented: "I can't say I'm glad that it's over. Of course I wanted to go on as long as I could. But Smith and Bagby didn't break my string. The guy who turned the trick was that Keltner. He was a little rough on me."

"Sure Keltner broke his string," barked Manager Joe McCarthy. "Now Joe is going to start another one and break his own record."

Ironically the tottering Indians were the last club to stop Di Maggio, the rangy fly-chaser going hitless against Mel Harder in New York May 14. The next day he started the streak against Chicago's Edgar Smith.

Two Records Joe broke two records during his sensational spree, passing George Sisler's modern major league mark of 41 set in 1922 and Willie Keeler's 1897 record of 44. His deluge of base hits inspired the Yanks to victory in 36 of their last 41 tussles.

About the only goal left was a minor league string of 69 posed by Joe Wilhoit of the Wichita club in the Western League in

Kerns Beats Jimmy Clark At Spokane

INDIAN CANYON, SPOKANE, Wash., July 18 (P)—Jack Kerns of Denver stretched out on the grass by the press table and commented: "Well, he'd better be on his game, because I sure am."

Most of the sports writers didn't even know Kerns by sight then, but they did a couple of hours later.

He eliminated the tournament favorite, Jimmy Clark, aircraft worker from Long Beach, Calif., in the quarter-final upset, 2 and 1, disposing of the medalist in this 20th annual national publiclinks tourney.

Kerns was on his game—even par—while Clark, who had been tearing the Indian Canyon links apart all week, went two over par for the 17 holes.

Thus, Kerns, Denver insurance clerk, led the quartet of golfers into today's 36-hole semifinals. Kerns was due to play Art Pomy of Detroit.

In the lower bracket Bill Welch of Houston, who works for an oil equipment firm, played Pete Doll, Kentucky amateur champion from Louisville.

Kerns reached the semifinals by defeating Ralph Hall, Oakland, Calif., 4 and 3, and medalist Clark. Pomy advanced with a 5-and-4 thumping of Charlie Wilson of Honolulu, and a 19th-hole victory over Bob Daniel of San Francisco.

Welch beat Walt Taldoli of Alameda, Calif., 3 and 2, in the morning, and Bob McKeenolds, Portland truck driver, 1 up, in the afternoon.

Doll beat Marty Leitch of Portland, Ore., 6 and 5, in the morning, and Loio Palenapa of Honolulu, 3 and 2, in the hot afternoon.

Wasted No Time Kerns wasted no time going after Clark. The Coloradoan was unawed by the fellow who set a new U. S. G. A. amateur medal qualifying mark of 135. Kerns won the first four holes in four strokes under par with a par, two birdies, and an eagle.

Clark closed the gap and they reached the turn with Kerns protecting a 1-up lead.

Kerns had Clark dormie on the 278-yard 17th and played safely while Clark clipped off the corner with a 250-yard drive. Both pitched about 11 feet from the flag. Kerns putted—missed. So did Clark, and he dropped his putter and walked over to congratulate the victor. In the morning Clark defeated Gerry Anderson of Worcester, Mass., 5 and 4.

Defending national champion is the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, which last year halted the three-year reign of the West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo.

Penn Oarsmen In Defense Of National Title

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18 (P)—The husky boys from the other side of the rowing tracks rallied today for their annual national amateur championship regatta.

It is the amateur counterpart of the annual Poughkeepsie classic. This one is for the ordinary, every day oarsmen. And the experts say their time is commendable.

Poughkeepsie shows the eight-oared specialists as freshmen, junior and seniors. The national amateur presents a variety of singles, doubles, quadruple crews with and without coxswain, and eight-oared events for prep school boys, juniors, intermediate and seniors. Of course there is nothing to compare with the collegiate four-mile varsity test.

For Minnesota the regatta marks a rowing renaissance. Minneapolis is headlining the event as the climax to its aquatical summer carnival sports program.

Defending national champion is the Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, which last year halted the three-year reign of the West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo.

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National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	56	27	675	3
St. Louis	53	30	639	8
New York	43	36	544	11
Cincinnati	44	39	530	12
Pittsburgh	38	38	500	14½
Chicago	37	47	440	19½
Boston	32	47	405	22
Philadelphia	21	60	260	34

Results July 17

Cincinnati 5, New York 4.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 2 (6 innings).
Only games played.

American League

	W	L	P. C.	G. B.
New York	56	27	675	3
Cleveland	50	35	588	7
Boston	45	37	549	10½
Detroit	43	35	500	14½
Chicago	41	42	494	15
Philadelphia	36	45	444	19
St. Louis	30	50	375	24½
Washington	29	51	354	25½

Results July 17

Boston 7, Chicago 4.
New York 4, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 7, Washington 1.

Conductor Giovanni

FROM LOVELY PERUGIA to somber Gubbio, where the old tired carthorse used to drag us in a nine or ten hours' rumble-jumble, a modern motorbus will sweep you now in little more than two. Besides its speed, it has the advantage of being clean and comfortable, qualities which could never have been attributed to its clumsy predecessor, that rickety old coach. Nevertheless—

When last the motorbus took me out of Perugia by Porta Sant'Antonio, the chain of high, cragged Apennine peaks in the distance were bathed in the clear, soft light of an Italian September morning and seemed more alluring than ever before. That morning the fact that motors need commonplace, factory-born gasoline had no place in my mind. For the mountains' appeal was so strong that I felt as if it were my own heart's longing which was impelling our car forward, up hill and down, over the well-kept road, nearer and nearer to the dark little town.

Though modern progress had changed the means of transportation, it had in no way altered the style and appearance of my fellow travelers. They were—as they always had been—country people who, having sold their bit of greenery or their basketful of eggs at the Perugia market, now returned to their homes to continue their daily toil. Their frequent glances in one direction made my eyes follow their gaze and rest upon our conductor, more intently than they had hitherto.

He was a tall, strongly-built man, with sturdy arms and legs and a well-cut face of serious, even stern expression. From time to time I saw him make a big, wide gesture toward one of the open windows and each time he did this a slight smile passed over his own features and those of my traveling companions. It was the sort of smile which appears when one meets with a pleasantly expected phenomenon. This aroused my curiosity. Every now and then the man dipped his hand into his trouser pocket, made the waving gesture, and a little white something would fly out of a window. As I leaned out to see what it was, it was picked up from the ground by a small boy who, clenching it in his small, smelly fist, ran away with it as fast as he could, beaming.

Reading my curiosity on my face, my neighbor, a good-natured peasant wife from Villa Colombella, explained to me, indicating our conductor with a tolerant little smile: "Giovanni, you know, he throws them caramelle."

Now I understood. Caramelle are a common kind of sugar-candies, highly appreciated by Italian children. This man must have had an inexhaustible supply with him; for, as now I saw, all along our road for miles and miles at irregular intervals there stood some boy or girl, posted like a dignified little sentinel, waiting for our motorbus and for the caramelle.

There would be solitary stretches where the road ran along chalky, bare, uninhabitable ridges; and then Giovanni would sit down and stare at the floor of the car, dreaming somberly. He spoke to no one, and the passengers, obviously accustomed to his moods, did not try to rouse him. Suddenly, at a turn

of the road, he would start up and prepare for a throw. As often as he did this, there would be some urchin a few steps ahead, standing patiently by the side of the road, who would greet the passing car—or, rather, its conductor—with a laugh of delight, or a shy grateful nod.

"He does it as long as their vacations last," my neighbor told me. "They come a goodish bit to get their caramelle. Their home is beyond that hill"; or: "They live far down in the ravine," as the case might be. For some of them stood in places where, far and wide, I was unable to detect a human abode of any kind. There were toddlers among them, clinging to a bigger sister's frock, but also half-grown, lanky children, ready for a romp. Some of them were clean, some quite the reverse, but all were looking more or less pinched. For Italian country-folk are poor and, more often than not, they have less polenta (cornmeal) than is needed to feed their family.

At some places there were five or six children waiting in a group. Giovanni must have anticipated this, for always the right number of caramelle flew out of the window, one for each child. There seemed to be a perfect system to his distribution and some code of honor, too, among the children; for no one took more than his share and there was none of that quarreling among them which is common with Italian street children.

Most of the children sucked their caramella with greedy enjoyment as soon as they got it. Others hoarded it up like a precious treasure, somewhere in their shabby clothing. As often as one or the other of them snatched the caramella in its flight, before it touched the ground, this feat seemed to give Giovanni an especial pleasure; for then his earnest, yes, even sad face would light up with a bright, kind smile, strange and beautiful to see.

I was so much fascinated by all this, on that bright September morning, that the somber shadows of Gubbio's steep, narrow streets closing in around us took me completely by surprise and I was the last to descend. On bidding Giovanni good-by, I could not refrain from some complimentary remark upon his kindness.

"You have children of your own, I feel sure."

"I had one!" he answered, turning away. L. R. R.

Through Mongolian Eyes

SUNRISE AND SUNSET, dawn and twilight, were the best of all times in this kind of travel. By sunset any real work of the day was over. We were just riding, taking it easy, doing a few extra miles. We had to take note of the country and adjust our bearings as the light failed. You could see why the evening star is called the white one of the caravans. There it was, the first of the stars, before the light had really gone; as the dark deepened and the land seemed to lose its contours and solidity, the other stars came out and grouped themselves in due order. The night's uncertainty of earth was balanced by the order and clarity of the sky. Two or three hours more and we would be offsliding, to brew a little tea with a handful of roast millet in the cup; then, often without bothering to put up the tent, we would stretch out to sleep in our sheepskin coats under the lee of the loads.

Between the dawn and the sunrise we again adjusted ourselves as the order of the sky paled and we returned to the order of the earth. We had been traveling in the dark; how much had the land changed under the soft strid of the camels? This was the time to pick up contours again, to look back at what we had ridden through in the dark, to note soil and grass and evidences of water. Morning and evening are the best times to do this, when the light is level and shadows define. The range of temperature is wide on the Mongolian plateau; when the sun gets high there is a dazzle of mirage, in winter as well as in summer. Even when there are shadows to give shape and sharpness to hollows and heights there is no accustomed scale of magnitude for the man whose eyes have the habit of seeing the world in relation to trees, houses, and firmly drawn roads. You must learn a new way of seeing. Until you do you may ride confidently toward a height of land that seems only a few miles away but takes hours to reach; or you may set direction by a far hill that suddenly breaks and refocuses as a little knoll a few hundred yards away, while in the golden light new pools of blue shadow, new slopes of reddish brown, new dunes of plain and new purple distances flow and spread into a changing landscape.

We think that the Mongols have marvelously keen sight. . . . It is not really that their eyes are superior, but that we look always for standard shapes and sizes, while they are skilled in watching for movement, changing color, a new angle of the light. When you cannot say for sure whether the distance is a few hundred yards or a mile it may be hard to know whether you are looking at a white boulder not very far away or a round white tent much farther away. It is not exact accuracy of sight that tells you the difference; instead of straining for the detail of the white object alone you must look at what goes with it, at the whole setting. If it is a tent and if there is a crosslight you might be able to see converging on the tent the trails by which the cattle come home; you might be able to see the movement of people or dogs, though you could not say at once whether it was a man or a dog that moved. Even if the light does not favor you, it is often possible to estimate by the configuration of the land as a whole whether there is a place in which you might find a tent or a place where people would not be likely to camp.

In the same way size and color are often not enough to show you whether you are looking at sheep or camels, but sheep have short necks and cannot raise their heads far above the level of their backs, while camels have long necks and raise their heads high. Long before you can be sure of the scale of magnitude you can tell a difference in the quality of movement. Nor should you look only at the individual. Different kinds of animals have quite different characteristics in the mass. —From "Mongol Journeys," by OWEN LATTIMORE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., copyright, 1914.)

Tree of Heaven

The green bough of evening falls across the earth budding pale stars that blossom white fire on the tree of night.

EVELYN SIMPSON



"THE MAN WITH A GLOVE": A Painting by Titian

IF THERE is one quality more than another which Titian may be said to have possessed in a pre-eminent degree, it is that of distinction, a quality that is particularly evident in his portraits of both men and women, in which magnificence and restraint are combined with a subtlety that proclaims the master. It is, therefore, not without reason that the Emperor Charles V, when he had once sat to the great Venetian, allowed no one else to portray him, but continually bestowed this favor upon Titian, whom he summoned to his court and rewarded liberally.

Titian's activities, however, were not confined to portraiture, though there were few great princes and ladies of his time who were not included among his sitters, since he excelled equally in the execution of subjects both sacred and profane. In this connection, it is interesting to remark that Michelangelo is said to have admired him less for his design than for his coloring and style. But while some impression of the style is retained in a reproduction, the color upon which, in Titian's case, so much depends, is unfortunately lacking, so that the brilliance and power of the original is largely lost.

This portrait of one Girolamo Adorno, which is in the Louvre, is no exception to the rule; for, although it is simpler and more somber in tone than many of Titian's portraits, its essential quality lies in the peculiar glow by which it is suffused, a glow which not only harmonizes the details, but adds immeasurably to the beauty of the thing as a whole. Thus the suddenness of the whites, for instance, is offset by the warm bronze of the flesh tints and the golden brown depth of the background, while even the gray glove has a curious transparency that relieves the black in a quite unexpected way. In the original, moreover, the gradation of tone gives to the head a youthfulness and, at the same time, a determination that is missing in the reproduction. It is possible, nevertheless, to appreciate to the full the

FALSE TEACHINGS have sometimes presented God as existing in a far-off realm, and man as an unhappy mortal, living in a sphere entirely separate from his Maker.

Man Has Never Fallen from Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Such a theory must be rejected, since God, eternal Mind, is the source of all true being, and is therefore ever present and all-powerful. Because God is Life, that which He creates is complete, perfect, and continuous. Even as the law of harmony governs music, so God's law, unchanging and eternal, underlies and sustains all true identity.

Man is not an independent being, existing in a world of matter. He is the expression of God, who created man in His own image, the unchanging reflection of Mind, living in perfect conformity with the divine plan. The eternal verity of God and man as inseparable will eventually be accepted as the basic fact of true being, and will be demonstrated by all mankind.

Christian Science, which was discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, is releasing humanity from belief in mortality and discord. Divine Science declares that nothing can mar the beauty and loveliness of God's creation. It reveals the absolute omnipotence of eternal Mind, and the consequent unreality of so-called evil. Though to material sense sin, sickness, and death seem inevitable, though war and pestilence loom large in human affairs, yet the verities of being—of God's perfect government—are ever at hand.

Under the government of God there is no ebb and flow of good, no lack of supply, no receding harmony. On page 306 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."

Here arise the proper and natural questions: "What are we to do when, to human sense, discord seems real and present? What are we to do when we are apparently face to face with physical, moral, or financial difficulties? How can we maintain the true buoyancy of thought, the poise and faith, which will enable us to master these evils?" Earnest students of Christian Science the world over are discovering the answer to these questions. They are learning that we must put God first in our every thought and desire; that we must turn constantly to Him in the simple prayer of faith, imbued with the spiritual understanding that because in our real selfhood we are the children of God, per-

fect Mind, we are divinely guarded and guided in our human experience. Moreover, Christian Scientists are learning constantly to affirm man's immortality. Certain it is that man lives, moves, and has his being in God, as the Scriptures declare. Thus when we turn to our Maker for help in the solution of any human problem, no matter how distressing or difficult it may appear, we can know that God gives us spiritual ideas, and that as we accept and utilize them the way out of the difficulty comes to light.

A student of Christian Science who saw active service in the last World War passed safely through terrifying experiences by holding unceasingly to the truth of being as revealed by Christian Science. He knew that because God is the only Life, evil is unreal, and therefore not to be feared. He clung to the spiritual fact that because in his true selfhood he was a child of God, he could not fall from perfection. Thus he demonstrated God's protection through his understanding of the truth of man's spiritual being.

There are practical steps for us to take in this seeming warfare of material belief opposed to spiritual reality. We must endeavor to realize that because God, Spirit, fills all space, matter is without real existence, and to relinquish the mesmeric beliefs which are interwoven with perishing material theories. Reliance upon God must be steady and unwavering. He who leans on matter with its false pleasures and pains travels a winding road, too often ending in a blank wall of disillusionment and disappointment. Christ Jesus said (John 6:63): "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

Every day we need to draw nearer to God in our thinking, for such communion brings ceaseless unfolding of spiritual understanding. The truth that the real man is now, and always will be, as harmonious and immortal as his creator, eternal Mind, and that he is governed by the immutable, unchanging law of God, must ever be cherished in thought. On page 548 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has given us a glorious vision of true being, a vision which can never be taken from us. She says: "In this Science, we discover man in the image and likeness of God. We see that man has never lost his spiritual estate and his eternal harmony."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

L'Uomo non è mai Caduto dalla Perfezione

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

I FALSI INSEGNAMENTI hanno a volte presentato Dio come esistente in un reame remoto, e l'uomo come un mortale infelice, vivente in una sfera interamente separata dal suo creatore. Una tale teoria dev'essere respinta, poiché Dio, Mente eterna, è la fonte di tutto il vero essere, ed è perciò sempre presente ed onnipotente. Siccome Dio è Vita, ciò che Egli crea è completo, perfetto, e continuo. Appunto come la legge dell'armonia governa la musica, così la legge di Dio, immutabile ed eterna, sottostà a tutta la vera identità e la sostiene. L'uomo non è un essere indipendente, esistente in un mondo di materia. Egli è l'espressione di Dio, che creò l'uomo alla Sua propria immagine, l'immutabile riflessione della Mente, che vive in perfetta conformità col piano divino. L'eterna verità di Dio e dell'uomo quali inseparabili sarà a suo tempo accettata come il fatto fondamentale del vero essere, e sarà dimostrata da tutta l'umanità.

La Scienza Cristiana, che fu scoperta e fondata da Mary Baker Eddy, sta emancipando l'umanità dalla credenza nella mortalità e nella discordia. La Scienza divina dichiara che nulla può guastare la bellezza e l'amorevolezza della creazione di Dio. Essa rivela l'assoluta onnipotenza della Mente eterna, e la conseguente irrealtà del cosiddetto male. Benché secondo il senso materiale il peccato, la malattia e la morte sembrino inevitabili, benché la guerra e la peste appaiano grandi negli affari umani, tuttavia la verità dell'essere—del governo perfetto di Dio—sono sempre presenti.

Sotto il governo di Dio non vi è bassa ed alta marea di bene, nessuna mancanza di provvista, punta armonia recedente. A pagina 306 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mrs. Eddy ha scritto: "Senza turbarsi in mezzo alle testimonianze discordanti dei sensi materiali, la Scienza, pur sempre intronata, sta svolgendo ai mortali il divino Principio immutabile, ed armonioso,—sta svolgendo la Vita e l'universo, sempre presenti ed eterni!"

Qui si presentano le giuste e naturali domande: "Che dobbiamo fare quando, per il senso umano, la discordia sembra reale e presente? Che dobbiamo fare quando siamo apparentemente di fronte a difficoltà fisiche, morali, o finanziarie? Come possiamo mantenere la vera elasticità del pensiero, la serenità e la fede che ci renderanno capaci di trionfare su questi mali?" Gli studenti seri della Scienza Cristiana per tutto il mondo stanno scoprendo la risposta a queste domande. Essi stanno imparando che dobbiamo collocare Dio al primo posto in ognuno dei nostri pensieri e desideri; che dobbiamo volgerci costantemente a Lui con semplice preghiera fiduciosa, ripieni della comprensione

spirituale che, essendo noi nostro vero essere i figliuoli di Dio, Mente perfetta, noi siamo divinamente protetti e guidati nella nostra esperienza umana. Inoltre gli Scienziati Cristiani imparano ad asserire costantemente l'immortalità dell'uomo. È certo che l'uomo vive, si muove ed esiste in Dio, come dichiara la Scrittura. In tal modo, quando ci volgiamo al nostro creatore per aiuto nella soluzione di qualsiasi problema umano, per quanto angustioso e difficile possa apparire, possiamo sapere che Dio ci dà le idee spirituali, e che, in quanto che le accettiamo e le utilizziamo, la via d'uscita dalla difficoltà viene alla luce.

Uno studente della Scienza Cristiana che prestò servizio attivo nell'ultima guerra mondiale passò incolore per esperienze spaventose attendendosi incessantemente alla verità dell'essere come la rivela la Scienza Cristiana. Sapeva che poiché Dio è la sola Vita, il male è irreale, e quindi non temibile. Egli si aggrappò al fatto spirituale che, essendo nel suo vero essere un figliuolo di Dio, non poteva cadere dalla perfezione. Così dimostrò la protezione di Dio per mezzo della sua comprensione della verità dell'essere spirituale dell'uomo.

Vi sono misure pratiche che dobbiamo prendere in questa guerra apparente della credenza materiale opposta alla realtà spirituale. Dobbiamo cercare di renderci conto che, poiché Dio, Spirito, riempie tutto lo spazio, la materia non ha esistenza reale, e di abbandonare le credenze mesmeriche che sono intrecciate con teorie materiali caduche. La fiducia in Dio deve essere ferma ed incommutabile. Colui che si appoggia alla materia coi suoi falsi piaceri e dolori viaggia per una strada tortuosa, che troppo spesso termina

in un muro impassabile di disinganno e di delusione. Cristo Gesù disse (Giovanni 6:63): "E lo spirito quel che vivifica; la carne non giova nulla; le parole che vi ho dette, sono spirito e vita."

Ogni giorno dobbiamo avvicinarci di più in più a Dio nel nostro pensiero, poiché tale comunione reca uno sviluppo incessante di comprensione spirituale. La verità che l'uomo reale è ora, e sarà sempre, tanto armonioso ed immortale quanto il suo creatore, Mente eterna, e che è governato dall'immutabile, invariabile legge di Dio, deve sempre essere tenuta teneramente nel pensiero. A pagina 548 di *Science and Health* Mrs. Eddy ci ha dato una visione gloriosa del vero essere, una visione che non può mai esserci tolta. Essa dice: "In questa Scienza, scopriamo l'uomo all'immagine e somiglianza di Dio. Noi vediamo che l'uomo non ha mai perduto il suo stato spirituale e la sua armonia eterna."

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana," c/o The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

City Dusk

The streets are narrow, the buildings tall
Here in the city, vain to pause
Where the glare of arc-light and neon fall;
Look beyond them and find the stars.
I can almost forget, as I hurry by
Under their stark and searching ray,
That a young moon rides in the summer sky
And a far-off hillside is silver gray!

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON

White Horse Hill

WHAT A HILL is White Horse Hill! There it stands, right up above all the rest, nine hundred feet above the sea, and the boldest, bravest shape for a chalk hill that you ever saw. Let us go up to the top of him and see what is to be found there. Ay, you may well wonder and think it odd you never heard of this before; but, wonder or not as you please, there are hundreds of such things lying about England which wiser folk than you know nothing of and care nothing for. Yes, it's a magnificent Roman camp, and no mistake, with gates and ditch and mounds, all as complete as it was twenty years after the strong old roques left it. Here, right up on the highest point, from which they say you can see eleven counties, they trenced round all the table-land, some twelve or fourteen acres, as was their custom, for they couldn't bear anybody to overlook them, and made their cires. The ground falls away rapidly on all sides. Was there ever such turf in the whole world? You sink up to your ankles at every step, and yet the spring of it is delicious. There is always a breeze in the "camp," as it is called, and here it lies just as the Romans left it, except that cairn on the east side left by Her Majesty's corps of sappers and miners the other day, when they and the engineers officer had finished their sojourn there and their surveys for the ordnance map of Berkshire. It is altogether a place that you won't forget—a place to open a man's soul and make him prophesy as he looks down on that great vale spread out as the garden of the Lord before him, and wave on wave of the mysterious downs behind; and to the right and left the chalk hills running away into the distance along which he can trace for miles the old Roman road, "the Ridgeway" ("the Rudge" as the country folk call it), keeping straight along the highest back of the hills—such a place as Balak brought Balaam to, and told him to prophesy against the people in the valley beneath. And he could not, neither shall you, for they are a people of the Lord who abide there.—From "Tom Brown's School Days," by THOMAS HUGHES.

The Rain Walks Out

On his long legs the rain walks out
Of his cloud and turns about,
Trips upon a bush and falls
Awkwardly against the walls,
Then recovers prancing feet,
Makes a nonchalant retreat
Over blocks of shining towers,
Over galleries of flowers,
Over roofs and swaying trees—
On long legs with supple knees
Walks the rain from cloud to cloud,
Proud as elements are proud.

KEITH THOMAS

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of
Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Just Where Do We Stand?

By Joseph G. Harrison

Trying to assess America's national defense program at the present time is much like working a jigsaw puzzle. Some sections of the puzzle seem to fall in place, while for others you just can't seem to find the right pieces.

A satisfactory over-all picture of the defense program is practically impossible at this stage. One good spot here seems to cancel out a bad spot there until you wonder how the Army, the Navy, the OPM, the White House or anybody else knows just how things stand in the way of preparedness.

Taken separately, however, it's a little easier to get a picture of the many phases of America's immense military, naval and aerial effort. The following is a boil-down of official and unofficial, frank and not so frank, opinion and statement on just how the United States stands on July 18, 1941.

Plane Production Soaring

Aviation: The latest OPM report, that American manufacturers had delivered 1,476 military planes to the Army, the Navy and the British during June as against 1,334 in May and 1,389 in April, was encouraging to officials badly worried over the May production slump.

Further good news is that the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is now delivering the 1,000th bomber built for the British. One thousand bombers for the British, even though of only medium size, is a real achievement and takes on added significance when it is remembered that Lockheed is but one of at least six American concerns engaged in bomber production.

Meanwhile, the industry is concentrating increasingly upon the production of combat planes as against trainers, with the Army and the Navy no longer threatened with a serious shortage of the latter.

Against this, however, must be set the report, not officially confirmed, that the War and Navy Departments but emanating from authoritative sources there, that American young men are not volunteering in the air services in the numbers expected or required. In some quarters, this is attributed to parental objections, rather than to any lack of courage, initiative or adventuresomeness.

Army: Struggling to assimilate, train and allocate

thousands of selectees each month and badgered by the knowledge that it must muster out two-thirds of its manpower annually in the event that Congress does not permit retention of the selectees and National Guardsmen, the Army still seems living mainly on hope and expectation.

With four divisions at the outside prepared to take the field, its main worry is a chronic shortage of cannon, shells, antiaircraft guns and such specialized forms of aircraft as dive- and heavy-bombers.

On the positive side of the ledger is the knowledge that, given another year's preparation, the present somewhat inchoate mass will have been whipped into a major fighting force, equipped with the latest weapons and backed by an industrial establishment geared to stupendous output.

Nevertheless, there is general agreement that the Army, as compared with the country's actual Navy and potential Air Force, has a long way to go before it is in any position to engage in major hostilities.

Shipbuilding Picture Bright

Naval and Mercantile Ship Construction: Here, perhaps more than in any other phase of defense, the picture is bright. Starting from the proposition that "the Navy is always prepared," the Navy Department is not faced with the necessity of establishing a fleet but rather of adding new strength to a naval force already second to none.

Although British ship losses still far outweigh the combined production of American and British shipyards, there is good indication that this situation may be reversed in the next 12 to 18 months. Present plans call for the immediate construction of some 1,500 freighters and tankers in American shipyards with the probability that this program will be expanded as new ways come into operation.

Shipping circles do not rule out the possibility of 5,000,000 tons of new American shipping annually beginning late next year.

Meanwhile, the Navy Department announces that virtually every ship under construction for the Navy is ahead of schedule, in some instances as much as six to eight months. This has led to the belief that, if present production rates are maintained, the two-ocean Navy will be finished in 1944—two years ahead of the original estimate.

Memo from Europe:

The Case of Hermann Göring

By J. Emlin Williams

LONDON, July 18.—The reports that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has fallen from favor must be treated with special reserve since direct confirmation is unavailable but so many reports from reliable quarters as well as the remembrance of Nazi tactics on such occasions in the past go far to suggest that so much smoke is not unaccompanied by at least some fire.

Dismissal of a high Nazi leader in the past has sometimes been merely his retirement for the preparation of a more important task. But the continued indications that Hitler and Göring differ regarding the prosecution of the war show this is not one of those cases.

The Göring crisis is assumed to have started with the collapse of France. He then demanded the immediate invasion of England, maintaining that despite the tremendous losses, that total invasion would succeed. But Hitler supported the opposite viewpoint, following Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, who argued that the Army needed rest and reorganization, and Admiral Erich Raeder, who feared the British fleet despite Germany's air supremacy.

The result was that following the customary Nazi procedure when relations between Hitler and one of his chiefs are not too good, Göring's name disappeared from German propaganda. His prestige, however, rose following the capture of Crete which was a victory for the Luftwaffe, since the German General Staff considered the attack too dangerous.

The Attack on Russia

Then the German attack on Russia found Göring again opposed to Hitler on the grounds that the real war was in the West against Britain and that an attack to the East meant weakening seriously the position against Britain. It is remarkable that Hitler should have accepted this position in his proclamation of June 22, though twisting it so as to make it an excuse for warring on Russia so as to forestall British-Russian co-operation. "Thus came about the result intended by the British and Soviet Russian co-operation, namely tying up of such powerful German forces in the east that the radical conclusion of the war in the west, particularly as regards to aircraft, could no longer be vouched for by the German High Command."

Göring having intimated his ideas is understood to have resigned the command of the Luftwaffe and Hitler accepted it by placing supreme authority in himself, with Gen. Field Marshal Erhard Milch in practical control. This change, informed

quarters here maintain, has actually taken place though it has not been published so as to avoid public suspicions.

Whether such a quarrel is definitive or outwardly settled for propaganda reasons it is impossible to state, but following the past history of Nazism it would not surprise anybody within or without Germany should Göring be one day declared a drug addict and a national danger which had to be removed.

What is clear is that both the Göring reports and the Hess flight to England indicate the great nervousness among the Nazi hierarchy and that Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo are particularly active "disciplining" a number of high up leaders.

Army and Party

But it would be a great mistake to assume that what is happening in Germany is explicable simply as "a conflict between the Army and the Party," an illusion which has not disappeared in some Anglo-American circles even now.

The German generals' view of Hitler does not seem to have changed from that expressed on Jan. 31, 1933, when Hitler, only one day in power, addressed them. Afterwards a prominent general summed up their position by saying, "He is a bit unpolished, but one must accept him. He has spoken more favorably of military things, 'wehrgreifend,' than any former Reichs Chancellor."

That is still the relationship between Hitler and the Army since both worship "wehrgreifigkeit," which is little more than another name for militarism. There never was any real political opposition to Hitler by the Army which warned, on technical military grounds, about the Rhineland occupation in 1936, but has tolerated pogroms in Germany and Gestapo horrors in other occupied lands. The tragedy is that the Army's only quarrel with Hitler has been because of his "lack of polish."

Thus on the question of the attack on Russia opinions differed not as between the Army and the Nazi Party but between two sections in the Army, the younger so-called "blitz" experts favoring war and supported by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Herr Himmler, while the older military experts, fearing the nightmare of a war on two fronts, opposed it and supported Göring. . . .

J. Emlin Williams was the Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor until the outbreak of war.

To Change the Subject:

Thank the Filling Station Folk

By Dorothea Kahn

There's nothing like a couple of thousand miles of driving across the United States to make one reflect on the importance of filling station attendants. It's not only that they supply the indispensable gasoline. Nor even that they fill your tires with air, wipe off your windshield, and give you road maps free. The big service they render is making the traveler feel at home in the country he is visiting. Thanks in no small measure to filling station folk, I recently drove my car over the unbroken pavement that stretches from Chicago to Amarillo, Texas, with the feeling that I was driving from one friendly neighborhood to another.

The filling station men were like so many uncles planted along the road. They gave advice about hotels, motor courts, and restaurants, and spoke words of caution about driving at reasonable speed. One attendant, an elderly man with a gentle manner, offered to conduct me personally to a tourist home because, he said, I might feel timid about going there alone in the evening. It never occurred to him that he himself was a stranger to me.

Filling station attendants really introduce one to the region you're crossing. When you begin to hear from them the cheery farewell, "Hurry back," you know you have traversed the Mason and Dixon line. It's a valdictory that warms the visiting Northerner's heart.

These folks who man the gasoline pumps probably don't realize it, but they are interpreters of the regions in which they live. They explained to me, on this recent trip, what it means to have lived in the Nebraska dust bowl through the trying dry years. I had been over this country in a train, had read about it, but until I drove across it and talked to the filling station people, I didn't quite grasp what dry weather means to the wheat farmer.

I began to understand a little as I talked to the

wife of a big, friendly man who made some minor repair on my car at a station in a tiny Nebraska town. In a crisp cotton dress, she sat beside the soda pop stand she runs to augment the income from gasoline, and chatted.

She and her husband had farmed during their married life—until the long drought, she told me. Six dry years were too much for them. They couldn't keep their land. That was why they opened the gas station.

I hadn't been easy, though. Farmers are the chief customers of gasoline dealers, and when crops are poor, gasoline sales tumble. This year looks promising, though, and this couple hopes at last to make a little more than a mere living. In the meantime, they are not stinting on the service they give. Not afraid to take business away from their own "pop" stand, the proprietor of this little station has contrived a little bubbling fountain where passers-by can get cold water free. "He likes to see everyone get a cold drink that wants it," his wife told me. "The men working on the roads can't all afford to buy pop."

At another dust-bowl gas station I had an opportunity to get acquainted with a neat little farm woman who stopped to freshen up before she began her town shopping. It was luncheon time, and I thought she could give me information as to the best eating place in town.

She was a little embarrassed. "We can't afford to go to restaurants," she said. "But they say the new Five and Ten has wonderful meals."

Now when I read news of Nebraska crops, so promising right now, it comes home to me in terms of this little woman who, I hope, will be able to dine out at the Five and Ten next season. And that's just one of the lessons I learned at the filling stations that dot our cross-country highways.

Guns in the Jungle: The New World Challenged



Photos by the Author

Son of Jungle Chieftain in Peru

This youth is typical of river Indians on the headwaters of the Amazon. There are many distinct tribes in the disputed region.



Frutage of Disputed Area

Woman holds a giant papaya, a melon-like fruit that grows in clusters on trees (one is shown behind the young chief in the upper picture) and has a smooth orange-colored meat.



Market Day in Otavalo

Ecuador's highland Indians, a more advanced type than those of the Amazonian lowlands, in Otavalo, near the disputed area, their costumes of soft reds, blues, rain-washed yellows and muted purples weave a bright tapestry.

But American nations are acting promptly to prevent Axis-fomented warfare between Ecuador and Peru in century-old dispute over frontier—Complex and tremendous forces in motion.

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp

Latin American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor Who Has Recently Visited Peru and Ecuador

One night, not far from the jungle frontier where sparks of warfare again flare between Peru and Ecuador, gusty strands of Amazonian rain whipped against the palmetto walls of a Peruvian road camp.

Coals glowed snugly in the galley. Shadows dodged the flickering yellow lantern light beneath a single gable of lashed poles where the rain drummed steadily over our heads.

Outside, darkness and rain seemed to rule unchallenged. Yet those of us within knew that other pin-pricks of light were springing up along this new-forming road that thrust its sinuous course through red mud, and raised up a solid surface for settlers on their way toward one of the world's last great unbroken frontiers.

Northward, along the same mid-region where the Amazon Basin slopes up against the Andes, there glowed other campfires, similar to ours, as military guards of Peru and Ecuador kept lonely vigil. Today those sparks have blown onto tinder. Guns have spoken, and the American Nations are acting promptly to prevent warfare between Peru and Ecuador over a century-old dispute that has as its prize a tropical empire.

In the Peruvian road camp it was easy to grasp what this disputed hinterland of rolling forest and of unexplored possibilities means to Peru.

Two Thirds of Ecuador at Stake

Ecuador, smaller already than its southern neighbor, would stand to lose two-thirds of its present claimed area if the full Peruvian demands were met.

Not since the devastating Chaco warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay yielded to mediation three years ago after both contestants were exhausted have the American Nations run head-on into a test equal to this one along the Zaramilla, Putumayo, and Marañon Rivers.

In itself, without devious interference from outside the Western Hemisphere, this dispute summons the strongest sinews of the Americas' tradition for peaceful settlement.

Evidence of Nazi fomentation on both sides of the border has been cited by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, affirmed by Peruvians as well as Ecuadorians, and verified by impartial travelers.

The Axis aim is obvious. Berlin and Rome seek to embroil the Americas in wars close to home as a means of distracting their attention from the main battle of freedom in the Atlantic and in Europe. Alert to this subversive intent, Washington, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro have taken the initiative toward reaching an accord without the jungle alternative of war.

Shaping a New Hemisphere

Both the scope and duration of this controversy bring acutely to public attention how young the Western Hemisphere is among the Nations.

China has five thousand years of recorded history. While frontiers have changed many times, the original lines were laid down in Asia when the Americas brooded unknown—vast, promising.

Europe long ago ceased to press toward unexplored frontiers, and began warring over old boundaries. Yet here along the Marañon and Putumayo Rivers, with other lesser tributaries of the Amazon, no boundary line has ever been set at all by the surrounding nations during more than a century of their national independence.

This is the last great unsettled frontier in South America, although some others rest in uneasy equilibrium.

The outside world may wonder why some compromise solution could not have been reached by Peru and Ecuador over so long a period. Repeated efforts at mediation have broken down. Kings of Spain have tried. President Roosevelt is last to take up the endeavor through proffered good offices, in collaboration with the other American Nations.

Forces in motion are complex, and, from the standpoint of both Peru and Ecuador, tremendous.

In sheer area, the controverted region amounts to 200 per cent of what Ecuador would have left if it gave in to the full Peruvian claim as shown on Peruvian maps. The same region adds up to 25 per cent of Peru if the entire claim of Ecuador were allowed.

In terms of fertility and future promise, the disputed lands greatly exceed their nominal area in calculations of both Peru and Ecuador.

Imagine a Tropical Kansas

Two main zones of disagreement correspond to economic potentialities of the soil.

The larger zone is a triangle equivalent to the area of Kansas. But unlike Kansas, this segment of Amazonia is covered with tropical forest. It is seamed with tributaries of the world's mightiest river. Settlements in isolated points are little more than camps. The Peruvian city of Iquitos is its sole metropolis—of not quite 30,000.

The second zone lies closer to the Pacific Coast. It is here, near Tumbes and along the Zaramilla River, that most of the latest incidents have occurred. Rich river bottoms offer known profits from sugar and other crops. Producing oil fields are close enough to raise alluring prospects.

Although Peru is larger than Ecuador, maps fall far short of telling the actual land problem of these countries.

Peru in the coastal north enjoys vegetation and fertility, but most of its coast is sand-blown and unproductive. From the narrow deserts along the sea, barren mountains rise abruptly. In all the Peruvian land west of the watered interior, only some five per cent is suitable for cultivation.

A Serious Economic Problem

Ecuador's coastal strip lies entirely in the zone of vegetation. Bananas grown there are exported to Peru, since Peru's own coast is stripped of normal tropical conditions by the lack of rainfall. This in turn is due to Antarctic currents that run offshore. The cold air effectively dehydrates moisture-laden winds of the South Pacific before they reach land.

Peru's lack of food and lumber on the coast has stimulated the driving of roads across mountain passes, sometimes 16,000 feet high. We followed such a road from Lima through Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, Huanuco, and Tingo Maria to the engineers' camp.

In agricultural experiment stations at Tingo Maria, and farther south along the Perené, Peru is exploring economic potentials in its Montana, or forested interior. Bananas and lumber are rolling over the Andes to Lima on new trucking lines.

Because of this intensive program, Peru has economic reasons, added to the long-standing political and historical arguments, for clinging to the northern fringes of Amazonia.

The Problem Summarized

At first this territorial dispute was carried on between Colombia and Peru, for nine years before Ecuador became a separate Nation in 1830. Through years of litigation and recurrent fighting, Peru has established a long pincer-arm along the Putumayo River, almost entirely surrounding the twilight zone on three sides.

Resources of this region are not known in detail, beyond tropical hardwoods, wild rubber trees, gold, and possibly oil.

Transport to the west is difficult across the Andes. Eastward, river traffic reaches the Atlantic after from 2,500 to 3,000 miles of winding channels.

One hopeful approach toward settlement is the acceptance by both parties of good offices by other American Nations, and the narrowing of zones in dispute. Ecuador reportedly acknowledges that Peru has effectively occupied the easternmost region, while Peru tacitly recognizes Ecuador's position in the west.

Along the coast, Ecuador indicates a willingness to make concessions.

So the negotiations proceed in full awareness that the Americas have another opportunity to see whether, though young, they have matured beyond jungle law, even in the jungle itself.



By Staff Artist

Where Mediation Is at Work
Disputed area between Ecuador and Peru, drawn in black, is oriented northward and southward.

New Films as They Come to Boston—Week-End Radio Prospectus

Ginger Rogers at Keith's In 'Tom, Dick, and Harry'

Ginger Rogers' new film, "Tom, Dick, and Harry," now at the Keith Memorial, finds her giving an expert performance as a dreamily romantic telephone operator whose thoughts are directed more to her beaux than to her job. There are imaginative directional touches contributed by Garson Kanin. The three young gentlemen of the title are skillfully played by George Murphy, Alan Marshall, and Burgess Meredith. Much of the film is very entertaining, but the parts do not all seem to fit together too well.

Perhaps the film is in too many moods. In addition to its romantic aspects, there are genuinely amusing embroideries of humor. There are some satirical touches. The swing back and forth between fantasy and romance requires a change in mood which does not seem completely realized. Possibly the fantasy device has been overworked. One dream might have been more successful than the three that are employed. And the champagne drinking sequence in which the heroine is to be seen in company with her rich suitor does not appear to have been necessary for the development of the plot.

The story, in its essentials, is a simple one. It is concerned with Janie and her three admirers. Tom (George Murphy) is an ambitious automobile salesman, who is first to propose and is accepted. Harry (Burgess Meredith) is a garage mechanic, whom she mistakes for a millionaire's son, but who actually has no desire for wealth. He too wins a place in her affections. The third, Dick (Alan Marshall) is rich, the kind of man she had dreamed of marrying. But she cannot be all of all them, and she is forced to make a choice. A surprise end-

ing has been arranged, but it is a conclusion which might have been guessed, but not all of the steps leading up to it might be foreseen.

Besides the principal players, Lenore Lonergan has an amusing role as Janie's young sister, and

'They Met in Bombay'

"They Met in Bombay," starring Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell, offers variations on the old theme of two jewel thieves who fall in love. The film arrived yesterday at the State and Orpheum theaters.

The variations consist of novelties in the development of the flight sequences. After the Baroness von Duren (Miss Russell) has stolen the jewel and Gerald Melnick (Mr. Gable) has substituted a paste copy and, in the guise of a detective, has taken the original from the baroness, the two go into partnership and flee to China on a tramp steamer, with police in close pursuit.

Gerald, once an officer in a Canadian regiment, dons a captain's uniform to extort money from a Chinese merchant, requisitioning the support of all the British troops he happens to meet on the way. This is the most amusing incident of the film.

Gerald then finds himself requisitioned by the British commander to help evacuate Chinese and foreigners from a province threatened by the Japanese. Here the film goes romantically adventurous. Gerald wins the Victoria Cross for his heroism in action, and eventually he and the baroness decide to marry and return to the paths of honesty.

Mr. Gable, obviously, has most of the opportunities for acting, and uses them in his familiar airy

Phil Silvers pops up in a comic bit part as a Good Humor Man. The companion feature, "For Beauty's Sake," is a mixture of comedy and melodrama about a young astronomer who leaves his studies in an ecclesiastical institution to assume the management of a beauty salon and discovers the business is involved in the schemes of a blackmail ring. Ted North is the hero, and other principal players include Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver, and Joan Davis.

style. Little more is required of Miss Russell than to look charming, which she does very well. Lesser roles are competently handled by Jessie Ralph, Peter Lorre, Reginald Owen, Matthew Moulton, Edward Cinnelli, and Luis Alberni. Much credit must go to Clarence Brown for his expert direction of both the comedy and the adventure sequences.

The companion film is "Sweetheart of the Campus," a collegiate musical with Ruby Keeler, Harriet Hilliard, and Ozzie Nelson and his band featured.

Aircraft Report on Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pickups from an aircraft manufacturing line in California are to be heard in tonight's radio programs. Elizabeth Rethberg is to be heard in her second air recital for New England Mutual-Colonial stations.

Music from Colombia is to be featured in the CBS program broadcast weekly from the Americas, as week-end radio fare.

Musical items promised include the "New World" Symphony to be conducted by Hans Kindler on Saturday, the first of six Chautauqua concerts, the debut of a young San Francisco singer, Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, conducted by Howard Barlow, and Carlos Ramirez, a South American baritone new to the air.

Tonight

"Proudly We Hail" program to come from the production lines of the Douglas Aircraft plant in California; Jeanette MacDonald to sing; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Elizabeth Rethberg to sing four lieder for her second radio recital series; Alfred Wallenstein and orchestra to play Gluck-Mottl's Ballet Suite, "Divinité du Styx," from Gluck's "Alceste," and Bach's chorale, "Liebster Jesu"; MBS-Colonial stations, except Boston, 9:30.

William Beebe to be guest on panel of "Information Please," with Deems Taylor as quizmaster; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," mystery drama, to be heard in air adaptation in "Great Moments from Great Plays"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Saturday

Native music from Bogota, Colombia, on eve of that country's Independence Day, in "Calling Pan America" program; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Lyman Bryson's dinner table forum, "People's Platform," to celebrate its third anniversary with discussion by four citizens on a current subject; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Morton Gould to conduct "Guaracha" from his own "Latin American" Suite, also "With the Wind and the Rain in Your Hair," "Stardust," and "Old Man River," with Jimmy Shields, tenor; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Hans Kindler, conductor of National Symphony, Washington, D. C., to conduct first of two concerts with NBC Summer Symphony in program of Corelli's Sarabande, Gigue and Badinerie, Dvorak's "New World" Symphony and two Scriabin Etudes; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

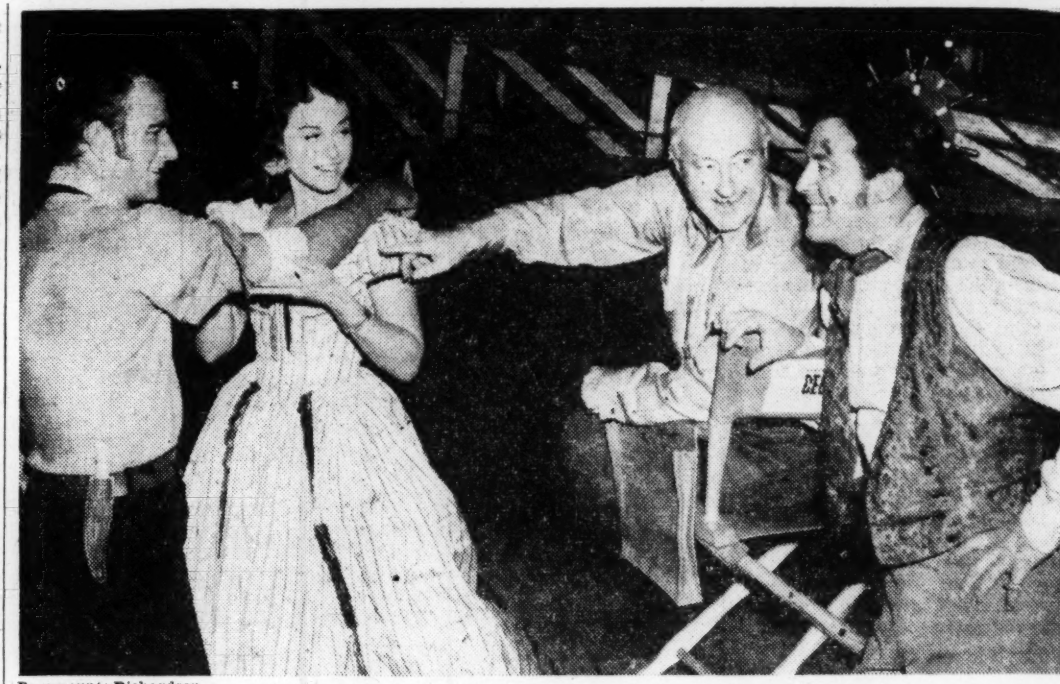
"Chicagoland" hour to feature medley from "H. M. S. Pinafore," by soloists Marion Claire, Attilio Baggione and Mark Love, Robert Trendler's chorus and Henry Weber's Orchestra; also "Jewel Song" from "Faust," by Miss Claire, Galloway's "Gypsy Trail," by Mr. Baggione; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Eunice Podis, pianist, to be soloist with Cleveland Summer Orchestra air concert, "Metropolitan Wall," conducting; MBS-WAAB, 11.

Glenn L. Martin, president and founder of the vast aircraft plant in Baltimore, and company officials, scheduled to be heard in "Defense for America" program which is to pick up various features of Martin aircraft production; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Sunday

First of six Chautauqua Symphony concerts from amphitheater at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. Albert Stoessel, conducting; Mischa Mischoff, concertmaster of NBC



John Wayne, Paulette Goddard, C. B. De Mille, and Ray Milland

Backstage scene during production of "Reap the Wild Wind."

In Prospect on Summer Stages

Plays and players announced for the coming week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—At Brattle Hall, Diana Barrymore with the Cambridge Summer Theater in "The Philadelphia Story."

Chatham—Monomoy Theater, "Green Grow the Lilacs," Wednesday.

Cohasset—Town Hall, Nancy Carroll with the South Shore Players in "Mr. and Mrs. North."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Constance Collier, Violet Heming and Gloria Stuart in "Curtain Going Up."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, Evelyn Daw in "No, No, Nanette."

Framingham Center—Village Hall Players, "Boy Meets Girl," Tuesday.

Gloucester—School of the Theater, "And Now Goodbye," July 25 and 26.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Elsa Maxwell in "Our Betters."

Holyoke—Valley Players at Mountain Park Casino, Carmen Mathews in "The Cradle Song."

Marblehead—Marblehead High School, Ruth Chatterton with the North Shore Players in Maugham's "The Constant Wife."

Martha's Vineyard—Martha's Vineyard Playhouse, Leona Powers in "Here Today."

Provincetown—Artists Theater, "Spartacus," Circle, Monday through Wednesday; "Androcles and the Lion," Thursday through Saturday.

Sandwich—Casino, "The Party's Over," Wednesday.

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, Grace George in "Miss Nellie of Orleans."

Maine

Kennebunkport—New Kennebunkport Playhouse, Garrick Players, "Night Must Fall," Tuesday.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Anna Sten in "Nancy's Private Affairs."

Poland Spring—Poland Spring House, Arena Players, "French Without Tears," Wednesday.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players, "Old Acquaintance," Tuesday.

New Hampshire

Barnstable—"Skyline," scheduled for Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Harrison, Maine, Wednesday; Lacombe, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "Out of the Frying Pan."

Henry Levine

Leader of the "Dixieland Octet" in the swing session. Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; Mondays, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Esplanade Road, Esplanade, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Love Crazy," Myrna Loy, William Powell, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15.

Fenway—"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15.

Keith Memorial—"For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver, 9:30, 12:30, 3:10, 6:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"The Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey, 11:30, 2:35, 5:35, 8:35, 11:35.

Orpheum—"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

Paramount—"The Great Lie," Betty Davis, George Brent, 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

State—"The Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey, 11:30, 2:35, 5:35, 8:35, 11:35.

Union Square—"The Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey, 11:30, 2:35, 5:35, 8:35, 11:35.

Waldorf—"The Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey, 11:30, 2:35, 5:35, 8:35, 11:35.

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De Mille Employs Large Staff But Knows All the Details

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

There is no set quite like a De Mille set anywhere in Hollywood. In the first place, Mr. De Mille has a large staff, all pretty well trained to catch the least phrase from his lips. In the second place, the director usually spends a good deal of money on his pictures; his sets are elaborate in the extreme; and his players are among the best known in Hollywood—with Mr. De Mille himself perhaps (and, sometimes, confessedly) the chief actor.

The attention to De Mille orders goes quite a way back in Hollywood history. According to the most reliable accounts, it probably stems from an incident in 1914. Mr. De Mille has asked an assistant, Hezi Tate, for six white sheets. The assistant brought him

six white sheets. After that, anyone taking an order from Mr. De Mille was told to stand in front of him until the order was given, and if there was any doubt about what had been requested, to ask. This procedure seems to have carried down to the present day.

So much so, it might be added, that Arthur Ross, who is Mr. De Mille's associate director on "Reap the Wild Wind," complains—albeit admiringly—that he isn't much more than a human robot. Mr. De Mille, he says, calls him every night when he is on location and tells him exactly what shots to take and where to take them.

"Even," says Mr. Ross, in an amazed way, "when he doesn't know what the country is like where I am shooting. He seems to have a sixth sense about what hills or trees are, what the clouds are like. And he's always right."

All the De Mille staff—and he has assistant producers, four or five secretaries, a couple of business managers, three or four writers, two or three assistant directors, a cameraman, and a publicity man, even between pictures—are of the opinion that Hollywood has one great, perennial box-office director, and that his name is De Mille. His pictures always make money, and have since the beginning of motion pictures as commercial entertainment.

When I learned that, in times which are considered more or less parlous for pictures, he intended spending \$1,800,000 for "Reap the Wild Wind," I asked him why.

"Well," he said, "whenever I hear that everyone else is drawing in his belt, cutting production costs, I always think it's time to expand. But maybe that isn't the chief reason. The chief reason, I think, is that I am convinced, from experience, that audiences are accustomed to all the thought and skill which can be put into a picture—which is tantamount to saying all the expense, too—and aren't satisfied with anything less."

In spite of the curtailed foreign market, Mr. De Mille's "Northwest Mounted Police" is said to have made more money in England than any other picture ever shown there; so perhaps he doesn't rely merely on guesses when he makes big productions.

A De Mille picture usually takes well over a year to make. He is very careful about his story; often has half a dozen writers engaged on some picture he is planning for the future; takes more time to shoot his pictures than any other director in the business. The usual Hollywood producer takes a month or so for script and has about a 60-day shooting schedule. A De Mille picture keeps quite a crowd of people employed for many times this period.

Some time ago he employed artist Dan Sayre Groesbeck to do sketches for him of every key scene in his scripts before he begins to shoot them. His camera setups and air direction always conform to these.

"When I walk on a set," he says, "the picture is practically completed except for the physical details. He knows more about wardrobe, camera, sound, makeup, acting, and nearly every other craft employed in the making of pictures than the experts in these departments do."

"Reap the Wild Wind" is from the Saturday Evening Post serial of the same title by Thelma Strabel. It is a story of Key West and Charleston in 1840. Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland, John Wayne, Robert Preston, Raymond Massey and Susan Hayward have the principal roles.

It has been shooting for several months; but don't look for its release next week. De Mille doesn't make pictures that way.

'The Shepherd of the Hills'

By means of Technicolor, continuously handsome backgrounds have been provided for the new screen version of "The Shepherd of the Hills," the chief feature offering at the Metropolitan Theater. Harold Bell Wright's story of life among the moonshiners in the Ozarks is sympathetically interpreted by the director, Henry Hathaway, and a capable cast of players who are able and willing to blend their personalities with the parts for which they are cast.

Harry Carey keeps simple and warm, but never soft, the part of the mysterious stranger who comes to the hill people and helps them to a happier way of life together, helping to end an old superstition, and making friends with a resentful son who could never under-

On the Stage

Parker W. Fennelly, according to a bulletin from the Bass Rocks Theater, arrived in Gloucester yesterday to see his play, "Two Story House." He will set at once on necessary revisions in preparation for presentation of the play in New York early in the season by Brock Pemberton.

Margalo Gillmore is to take the place of Lillian Gish in the first road company of "Life With Father" when it resumes its journey in the autumn. Percy Waram will continue in that company as "Father." Beginning on Aug. 18 Miss Gillmore and Mr. Waram will play the leading parts in the New York company while Dorothy Lindsay and his wife, Dorothy Stickeney, are away for a month's vacation.

Wheeler Beckett, Guest Conductor Overture to "Rosamunde," Schubert "Prince and Princess," from "Scherzando," Rimsky-Korsakov March of the Little Lead Soldiers, Pjotr Tchaikovsky, "The Swan Lake," C. minor Polovnian Dances from "The Prince Igor," Borodin Invitation to the Dance, Weber-Berlioz From "Woodland Sketches," MacDowell, a. To a Wild Rose, b. To a Water Lily, c. To a Water Lily, d. To a Water Lily, e. To a Water Lily, f. To a Water Lily, g. To a Water Lily, h. To a Water Lily, i. To a Water Lily, j. To a Water Lily, k. To a Water Lily, l. To a Water Lily, m. To a Water Lily, n. To a Water Lily, o. To a Water Lily, p. To a Water Lily, q. To a Water Lily, r. To a Water Lily, s. To a Water Lily, t. To a Water Lily, u. To a Water Lily, v. To a Water Lily, w. To a Water Lily, x. To a Water Lily, y. To a Water Lily, z. To a Water Lily, aa. To a Water Lily, ab. To a Water Lily, ac. To a Water Lily, ad. To a Water Lily, ae. To a Water Lily, af. To a Water Lily, ag. To a Water Lily, ah. 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Building Home Happiness

Wise Handling of Income Is Vital to Marital Success

Feeling that any civilization is only as sound as its home life, and that the steady increase of divorce in the United States is an alarming sign—the *Today's Woman* page of *The Christian Science Monitor* asked the well-known journalist and radio commentator, Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, to make a study of the problem and point out the main causes of marital failure. The article we print today is the second of six by Mrs. Voils. The others will appear on succeeding Fridays.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

There were four of us in the car that early-summer evening. We were returning to New York City from a concert in Connecticut. There was a thin sickle of moon and the entire deep-velvet sky was riotously dusted with stars. The majestic strains of the New World Symphony by Dvorak were still pouring in exquisite harmony through my memory, and the words long associated with the large movement, "Going home, going home," seemed part of the summer night.

On a curve, the headlights picked up a lone farmhouse; and for a moment it stood in stark silhouette directly in front of us. Its lack of front porch made it present a blunt nose to the highway. From one window a dull blob of yellow light shone—evidently from a kerosene lamp. Directly behind the house loomed the inky shadow of a giant tree. The owner of the car, who is divorced, and who is a financially successful woman, shuddered and remarked: "Imagine the littleness of existence in a place like that. And then she went on to enlarge upon what she meant by 'littleness.'"

Simple Home Life Happiest

I heard what sounded suspiciously like a snort of indignation from the happily married friend beside me. And an hour later, I knew that that was exactly what I had heard. The instant the two of us entered her living room my friend burst forth: "It's no wonder Sara had difficulties with her husband. All she thinks of is striving for luxury and social position. To hear her talk you'd think that 'David Copperfield' wouldn't sound just as good read beside a kerosene lamp as under an electric bulb! Why, I grew up on a farm that looked a lot like that one. I had a couple of sisters, and a father and mother who were utterly devoted to each other and to us children. What evenings we used to have!"

And then she talked of golden, buttered popcorn, crunchy red apples, a lamp in the center of the table and of a father who enjoyed reading aloud to his children while their mother mended and patched small garments.

"Maybe the reason why I feel so deeply about this is because Sara's daughter, Jane, visits in our home," my friend continued. "Jane babbles about being a career woman, and says if she should marry and it doesn't 'jell'—well, Reno isn't so far. I honestly believe her cynical slant is due to the side of married life she saw in her own home. Sara upbraided her husband because he wasn't a success in business until she finally drove him from her."

Money Isn't Everything

"If only someone could make Jane see that marriage can be a magnificent career!" my friend went on. "A career that brings long years of happiness if it's successful. Why, it's the best insurance against loneliness that's ever been devised in the human scheme of things. If someone could make her understand that—maybe she would marry the young lawyer she's in love with, even if he isn't making but fifteen hundred a year."

"In other words," I said, "you'd like to make Jane realize that money isn't everything. You'd like to make her see that trouble over money is just the outward symptom of some erroneous character trait that can be corrected, in many cases."

As my friend nodded, I realized that I had used almost the exact words that the Honorable Isaac Siegel, Justice of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, had spoken in his courtroom several days before.

That afternoon I was again a visitor in his court—listening while he heard 29 cases.

I saw him lean forward at one point, and snap at an old offender: "You're prolific in promises—barren in actions. Fifty-dollar bond or thirty days in the workhouse." And turning to the man's wife he said kindly, "We'll fix

things so he can't drink up his wages on the way home." With a wave of his hand he dismissed that case and the Court Attendant called another.

A tall broad-shouldered man, dressed as a day laborer, came forward. Beside him tripped a woman wearing spike-heeled sandals, mesh hose, a skimpy wool skirt and a gaudy green blouse.

Carefully the Judge studied the report on the case. Then looking at the man he said in a puzzled voice: "You've been working at the same place for eight years and yet you're in arrears?"

"Yes, Your Honor," the man wearily replied.

"Well, I don't see any excuse for all these debts." The Judge appealed to the Probation Officer in charge of the case.

The Officer explained, "The Petitioner (the wife) purchased several hundred dollars worth of furniture on time. The Respondent (the husband) has not been able to meet those payments and keep up his regular allowance to his family."

Again the Judge studied the case. Then looking at the woman he said firmly, "Your husband cannot possibly give you more money than he's now doing."

The woman's face set in a childish pout, as the Judge addressed her husband. "Your Probation Officer will help get these creditors together, explain the situation and see if it will be possible to arrange a small weekly payment on each debt. I'll refer the case to a private social agency with the suggestion that your wife take a course in budgeting."

The Car Mattered Most

The last case for the afternoon brought a nattily attired man before Judge Siegel. The Probation Officer announced that the respondent was \$100 behind on the payments for the care of his motherless children. When the Judge asked him what he had to say for himself, he whined, "Well, you see, Your Honor, I got to keep up my car payments or I'll lose my car. I thought—"

The benign Judge could stand no more. He thundered, "If you'd remember to keep up the payments on your wife maybe you wouldn't have lost her! One hundred dollar bond or sixty days in the workhouse."

The lawyers drifted out. The Probation Officers gathered up their portfolios and left. The Court Attendant said with genuine relief in her voice, "That is all, Your Honor." Judge Siegel left the bench and came toward the writer with outstretched hand, as he said, "Well, you've seen some old offenders this afternoon."

I nodded. And if anyone were to ask me at this moment what was the factor contributing most to marital discord, I'd probably answer—"money."

Quickly the Judge spoke, voicing again what was evidently a deep conviction of his. "But you know that that's just the outward symptom of some erroneous character trait."

Awakening Responsibility

"I know it," I admitted. "However, I've consulted eminent authorities on marital problems and they all say that the way the family income is handled goes a long way toward the success or failure of marriage."

"And they're right," Judge Siegel promptly replied. "But a wife can't spend money wisely or otherwise that goes to a liquor store before it reaches home."

"Then drunkenness must be one of the most difficult problems this court has to deal with."

"It is," he assured me. "Such cases take patience. I remember one case where we discovered that the man was spending his money for liquor because he knew his wife's sister would take care of his family. We asked the sister to withdraw her support. We helped him get a job and he has held it ever since."

And as Judge Siegel led the way to his chambers he said, "Suppose we sit down and discuss the effect finances can have on marriage."

Marriage Is a Partnership

I soon learned that this eminent Judge, who has heard thousands of Family Court cases, feels that there would be fewer marital problems if every couple considered marriage in somewhat the same light as partners do who are entering a business together—a business which they expect will prosper and grow as long as they live.

"Managing a home successfully requires as much ingenuity and teamwork as managing a business successfully," Judge Siegel assured me. "A harmonious marriage doesn't just happen. It comes about through intelligent co-operation, earnestness of purpose, and willingness to share equally in the responsibilities and the work, as



Garden lovers looking for new ideas can now have actual dinosaur tracks to lead novelty to their flagstone walks. 1—Here you see the tracks being removed from the quarry which Carlton and Harlan Nash operate in South Hadley, Massachusetts. 2—Slabs of shale con-

taining dinosaur footprints lend interest to the paving of a terrace. 3—Here they add interest to a garden path. 4—The ancient tracks now lead the way to this garden bench. These tracks will also make quaint doorsteps, hearthstones, door knockers, and book ends.

Add a Humorous Touch to Your Garden Path—Decorate It With a Dinosaur Track

By Florence Thompson Howe

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

The oldest footprints in the world are the newest garden stones, and you can have them in your garden. A mine of dinosaur tracks has recently been discovered and is being quarried near "Moody's Corner" in the town of South Hadley, Massachusetts, the home of Mt. Holyoke College.

Garden lovers looking for new and interesting ideas can now have, in their flagstone walk, an actual dinosaur footprint to provide discussion and lend a fascinating backward look. A "conversational piece," as it were. And you will find that garden, terrace, bath, or even swimming-pool ledge will seem to have taken on a provocative bit of decoration when the tracks of this prehistoric monster, who roamed the earth 150,000,000 years ago, are introduced.

Dinosaur tracks have been found in the Connecticut Valley by geologists and paleontologists for many years, but it remained for two local young men, Carlton Nash and his brother Harlan, who have grown up in the neighborhood, to discover and develop the quarry. It yields layer after layer of thin clay-like shale containing the imprints of a multiplicity of tracks around what must have been a drinking hole or feeding ground of the dinosaur.

The find, of course, attracted the attention of noted natural scientists, and the Nash brothers have been so fortunate as to have authentication of their material from Professor Myerhoff of Smith College. Twice Dr. Barnum Brown, world authority on dinosaurs of the American Museum of Natural History in

New York City, has visited South Hadley to examine the imprints. His assistant, Roland T. Bird, as well as geologists from all parts of the country, and indeed from the Orient, have journeyed to the little village of South Hadley, Massachusetts, to see the largest dinosaur beds yet discovered in the world.

In a small area of the ancient mudflats on a low point in the Mt. Holyoke range, just off the Amherst road, the Nash brothers have taken out over a thousand imprints in the past two years. This means "mass production" of the footprints of the forty-ton monster, whose tracks were formerly of such rarity as to be found only in museums. The shale layers containing the imprints were probably first deposited as sediment, the natural scientists say, and then hardened into rock in the process of time. The shale averages about one and one-half inches in thickness and can be peeled off in large slabs or cut up into small pieces.

So far the Nashes have stripped off about fifteen layers of shale on an area of not over 500 square feet, and how far the ledge runs into the earth remains to be seen. It may go down many hundreds of feet. Each time a layer is lifted, new tracks are found, measuring from three to sixteen inches in length. Sometimes they appear in pathlike series, which would seem to indicate the lumbering gait of a gigantic reptile. Often the shale contains the imprint of raindrops and of the ripple marks formed, so the geologists say, by flowing waters. Again the outlines of leaves suggest something of the vegetation of the vanished era.

With true Yankee ingenuity, the

boys, whose studies in the natural sciences at Amherst had to be given up because of circumstances at home, have set about to develop a market for their treasure. A cutting machine has been installed, and for a saw an abrasive disk is used, since the shale itself is harder than granite. Capitalizing on the modern trend for unique and thought-provoking decoration, the Nash brothers are now offering their dinosaur tracks in convenient-sized slabs which lend themselves to incorporation in flagstone paths, doorsteps, hearthstones, and even door knockers and book ends—timeless symbols for present-day homes and gardens.

Mrs. Donald C. T. Atkinson

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Why, Oh Why, Do People Go In for Antiques?

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

Minneapolis, Minn.

At long last I am to have an opportunity to protest about the malady which has descended upon many of my friends—that of collecting antiques. For years I have been unable to speak my mind on this subject, because it seemed futile to argue with friends thus afflicted. So I have suffered in silence.

Why, oh why, does one who claims to be progressive in thought, one who is proud of being "up to the minute" and efficient, go in for antiques? How can my friends clutter up their once beautiful and comfortable homes with uncomfortable sofas and chairs of "Gone With the Wind" days, with the whatnots and marble-top utilities of one hundred years ago?

The whole thing lacks logic. For none of the antiques would think of traveling about in horse-drawn buggies, of using brooms instead of vacuum cleaners, and sad irons (and they were sad, indeed) instead of electric flat irons, or of wearing old clothes, no matter how beautiful the material and style might have been 100 years ago.

No! Oh, no! These same friends must fly on the Clipper. And they must have the latest inventions in their homes.

I can understand how association and fond memories might make one wish to treasure some of the things handed down in one's own family. But to make the rounds of antique sales and secondhand shops, searching for old, tottery furniture and ugly picture frames and oil lamps, and then to make a museum of one's home—this is a strange thing to behold in this age of beauty and progress.

Just recently I accompanied a friend to an "Antique Sale." I shall never forget the hawk-like looks

If you are operating a summer camp, use room or guest house, you should have a copy of

ALICE BRADLEY'S "COOKING FOR PROFIT"

\$2.50 postpaid from Miss Farmer's School of Cookery 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

E. H. C.

The Maple Leaf Fund Needs You If You Can Pack, Knit or Sew

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for *The Christian Science Monitor*

If you've been sitting around with limp hands folded—sparkle up!

If you've been waiting for somebody to give you a push out into the stream—shove off! If you can count, if you can sort, if you can knit, if you can sew, if you can pack—and if you would like to work with the Canadians in the United States who are aiding Britain, which is fighting for civilization, get you down to the Maple Leaf Fund, which doubtless has one of its numerous branches in your city (or, if not, would probably like to start one). And throw the weight of your genuine support into the Fund's activities.

This organization is doing a superb job. Somehow, its utilization of every blessed scrap of material sent to it—of tin foil, of old leather pocketbooks, of zippers, of odd buttons, and of old kid gloves—impressed me tremendously. It made me think of the thrift practiced by the French peasants—who always burned a match at least three times before they threw it away. I noticed one of the workers retrieving the tiny scraps of flannel that had fallen to the floor from the long cutting table. The bright eye of the head cutter caught mine.

"We save every snip, and use it," she said briskly. "Would you like to see what we make from these scraps?"

Nothing Is Wasted

She led me past rows of great packing boxes filled with garments of all sorts—pajamas, coats, children's clothes, layettes, knitted things—to a cupboard. Here in a neat pile were patchwork flannel-ette baby blankets. They were not hand-sewn and meticulous cutting of the scraps was not required. They were sewn sturdy on the machine. They looked like little private jigsaw puzzles, being made up of small triangles, rectangles, squares and snips almost too small to allow a decent seam.

"The waste nothing," she added. "The scraps that are a bit larger are made into booties; and those that are a little more generous we make into babies' caps and bibs." I felt suddenly ashamed of myself, as I recalled the boxes and boxes of scraps I had thrown away prodigally in the past. I turned over one of the patched leather jackets these women had made from discarded pocketbooks; and there on its back, sewn like a bright up-flung pennant, was a lady's long white glove—its thumb "up." Once, on a feminine hand, it may have rested, light as thistle-down, on some stalwart masculine arm. Today it is a badge of courage, a pat on the back, a "well done" to the men who go down to the sea in ships and on mine sweepers.

Mrs. Donald C. T. Atkinson

started the Maple Leaf Fund under the title: "Kits for Canada"—which is still the name of the New York Chapter. And the purpose of the Maple Leaf Fund, now as then, is to give Americans a definite opportunity to lend a hand to their great neighbor to the North. Both Mrs. Henderson Robb, who is now in charge of the New York headquarters, and Mrs. Atkinson formerly spent their summers at Murray Bay. There they found so many Americans eager to help that the Maple Leaf Fund soon became a reality. Now as many as twenty cases of garments of all sorts—with 500 to 600 garments in a case—are shipped each month.

Grateful for Material Donated

The workroom is in charge of Mrs. Sturgis Jenkins, a New Zealander known to many War Relief organizations because of her masterly handling of patterns and materials. It is said that she can get more out of a yard of cloth than seems humanly possible, but perhaps that's because she was originally a newspaper woman who had learned how to cut stories to fit space. Numbers of her patterns have been adopted. One, in particular, which has been accepted as a model by the Government, is a cape cut so cleverly that when you wear it, even though the button may not be fastened, the cape still clings to your shoulders and allows you to use your arms freely.

Mrs. Jenkins tells me that they are very grateful for donations of bolts and long lengths of materials, but that they are equally pleased to have small swatches. "When I have caught up with my cutting of the large garments, I have a play day, when I scheme to see how much I can cut from the small pieces. We have pockets in our garments whenever we can, because this means that we can store away a lolly-pop for the children, or a surprise tube of tooth paste, or a little extra writing paper, which is getting quite precious."

A Blanket Costs \$1

Maybe you cannot sew or knit or pack or sort. But if you can dig up a dollar bill and send it to the Maple Leaf Fund, 601 Fifth Avenue, New York, and mark it "For a Blanket," the Maple Leaf Fund is in a position to obtain through members of the National Paper Board Association a full-size pure wool blanket (used some way in the process of paper making) for your one dollar. And if you've ever been cold in damp old England in winter even when coal was plentiful, I believe you will dig down and find that dollar—a friendly gesture on your part, and a loving one, when somewhere somebody's chilled to the bone, and not too well fed either.

And there's just one more thing about the Maple Leaf Fund. Much of its output is sent direct to Halifax, Canada. Here the ships put into port for short periods for supplies. So the garments for naval and mercantile shipping units sent here do not go to sea in boxes. They go on the men who need them.

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration



1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!

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At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 50¢ jars)

39¢ jar



softer stronger more absorbent

SITROUX TISSUES are ideal for beauty care and scores of other uses. Practical, sanitary, inexpensive, and disposable. Also use Sitroux Paper Table Napkins—made only from pure cellulose—no waste materials. On sale where you buy Sitroux Tissues.

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Readers Invited to Write In

Each article in this series—Building Home Happiness—will discuss one or more basic problems of married life. Readers are invited to send in letters of constructive advice based on actual past experience and describing solutions arrived at. Each letter must be signed and the name of the contributor must be given. The entire series has appeared, the six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach the *Today's Woman* page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.

Commerce and
FinanceConstruction
In Six Months
Up 57 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—During the first half of the current year the volume of construction contracts awarded reached an 11-year peak of \$2,549,962,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the \$1,623,087,000 recorded in the first six months of 1940, according to F. W. Dodge Corp.

Though the total volume of contracts awarded in 37 eastern states during June amounted to \$539,106,000, was slightly less than in May, it was 66 per cent greater than in June, 1940.

Major Classes Higher
At the half-year mark, the major classifications of construction were substantially above the corresponding period of 1940. Non-residential building, with \$956,525,000 in contract total, was 105 per cent larger; residential building to the amount of \$948,994,000 was 37 per cent larger; public works and utilities, amounting to \$644,443,000, showed a 39 per cent increase.

Public ownership construction contributed more to the dollar volume of increase in non-residential building than did private ownership, shared almost equally with private ownership construction in the residential building increase and predominated in the dollar volume of increase in public works and utilities construction.

Commenting on the record of the past six months, Thomas S. Holden, President of F. W. Dodge Corporation, stated:

"Construction activity may be expected to continue at very high levels during, if not all, of the next 12 months. Industrial plant expansion continues at an enormous rate."

To Stimulate Building
"The Government aims at stimulating during the current fiscal year a 25 per cent increase in residential building as compared with the volume produced in the fiscal year just closed. A new PWA program of \$150,000,000 to provide community facilities in defense areas is just being started, and a new \$800,000,000 cantonment program has been discussed as a possibility, though the War Department has not yet formally requested this appropriation."

"Priority rulings and shortages of certain critical materials favor construction in defense areas and low-price defense housing over non-defense construction, thus accentuating a situation that would exist, perhaps to a somewhat less degree, under the economic stresses of the times."

Smaller Plants
Seen Threatened
With 'Blackouts'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—An "almost total blackout" of smaller plants is threatened by the growing concentration of defense contracts in the hands of a "handful of big companies," George J. Seedman, president of the American Business Congress, an organization of small manufacturers, told a meeting of the group here.

Mr. Seedman said, following discussions with Federal officials, that he could understand the Government's desire to establish responsibility by placing its orders with the large concerns. He added, however, that he was opposed to the erection of new plants without any attempt to determine the productive capacity of existing facilities. Mr. Seedman declared:

"Giant companies are erecting new mammoth plants for defense production. At the same time, many small plants are being closed for lack of business, since they are receiving no defense orders and insufficient supplies of raw materials for their regular production of civilian goods. If this economic concentration runs its natural course, almost total blackout of small manufacturers may result."

It has been suggested, Mr. Seedman continued, that in order to correct this condition, authority be given to one of the existing Government agencies, or that a new agency be created, with authority to prevent the erection of new manufacturing plant facilities by large companies wherever existing plant facilities could be used satisfactorily.

Washington officials believe, Mr. Seedman said, that the time has passed when very much can be done to end small shut-downs. They are of the opinion that the only way to keep the firms in existence is to have the Government maintain them for the length of the emergency, he said.

Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, another speaker at the meeting, predicted that American living standards would collapse overnight in the event of an Axis victory in the war. He said that should Germany and Japan dominate Asia and Europe "we will see a swift collapse of the price levels as we know them."

A Special Meeting
of the members of the
Union Federal
Savings and Loan
Association
of Boston

will be held at the office of the Association, 236 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, on Monday, August 4, 1941, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of authorizing this Association to make loans on small apartment houses.

Production Lag Seen Auguring
Further Centralized Controls

Last of three articles on the problem of increasing industrial capacity to meet defense needs.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—It is becoming more and more obvious that the current controversy over who is responsible for insufficient industrial capacity, is merely a thin veneer which will soon break and disclose a truly revolutionary change in the whole theory and practice of economics.

This is because the controversy reflects or implies a general objective which is the reverse of the objective of economics in recent years. Until the defense program came along, demand was consistently below capacity, and so the efforts of economists were applied to keeping production down to demand. And since demand was not based on anything in particular, and tended to be cut down by cuts in production, the result was unsatisfactory to all concerned. The point of importance is that scarcity of particular commodities was never a worry, the word "bottleneck" was unheard of in political economic talk, and when government interfered in business or agriculture or commerce it was to create scarcity, not to alleviate it.

Scarcity Leads to "Planning"
This, incidentally, was no economy at all, if economy be defined as the effort to get maximum output with minimum effort, and it led to numerous paradoxes. For example, while the government and the economists were trying to increase the real income of the underprivileged they were also trying to cut down the production of the things that constituted that real income.

For another example, it appeared uneconomic for the government to spend borrowed money for large public enterprises, yet at the same time it appeared in commonsense better for men to be employed at such enterprises than at nothing at all. A paradox appeared in considering the general economy of such proposals as TVA or the St. Lawrence waterway. On the one hand, such non-profit-making enterprises looked like a vast waste of money, from the old-fashioned point of view about money.

On the other hand, it looked more economical, from a non-monetary or new-fashioned point of view, for the men and materials to be used in such enterprises than to lie idle. But, reversing that, it did not look to be economical to "save" great amounts of waterpower running to waste, when the "saving" in the end would merely turn out to be a means of getting electric power without using coal, and so of "saving" the services of thousands of coal miners who would therefore be condemned to idleness or semi-idleness.

These paradoxical considerations began to be forgotten, however, the moment demand, under the spur of the defense program, was enlarged so mightily that its only limit was the capacity limit of industry, and bottlenecks and scarcities became the exciting, though unorthodox and unfamiliar, preoccupation of economists.

Concentrated economic efforts toward getting more and more output led the way toward true "economic planning" on a national scale. Economic planning as advocated by the radicals in the days of normally excess capacity, always in the end turned out to mean the cutting down of production to demand, and the ousting of men from their jobs, and so never could be popular except on paper. But with scarcities and bottlenecks appearing daily in one area after another of the national economy, national production problems must be considered on an ever larger scale and with ever more complicated problems involved.

It becomes politically acceptable to cut down production in one place if the men and materials can readily be used in another. This was not true until the defense program—and this is probably why such fashions in thinking as "economic planning" and "technocracy" never actually took hold until the defense program. And it is paradoxical that now they are taking hold, they are not called "economic planning," but "defense planning."

Need of Centralization
As a result, scarcities and bottlenecks, which require national planning, in turn make apparent a greater and greater need of centralization in control, for the purpose of co-ordination. This may explain why both conservatives and radicals seem to agree that defense planning, to cope with the scarcity situation, must be centralized in highly authoritarian control. Such centralized control is needed to decide, with the help of adequate research and statistics, where capacity is to be added, where materials are to be directed, at what points they need to be cut off for the good of the general program, and so on. Sooner or later it even begins to look as though the available labor will come to be moved around in accordance with the central planning authority's idea of where it is most needed.

This concentration of economic control for defense planning appears likely in the near future to involve also a centralization of all the now unco-ordinated governmental functions already in Washington. This means in particular taxation, budget-making, and credit "control."

The centralization of tax decisions is already foreshadowed in the proposals of Messrs. Eccles and Henderson for heavy excise taxes on new automobile sales, which would thus line up the tax program with the defense program.

U. S. Imports
Are Highest
In 4 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that exports of aircrafts declined \$12,000,000 in May.

The Department gave no reason for the drop in these shipments, which go almost exclusively to the British Empire. May total was \$54,000,000; the April total was \$66,000,000. However, with the exception of April, the May shipments were the highest for any month.

Exports Decline
The total of all American merchandise exports in May was \$384,636,000, compared with \$385,454,000 in April. Imports of rubber and other strategic materials sent the volume of merchandise imports up to a total of \$296,930,000—highest for any month since March, 1937. In the first five months of this year exports totaled \$1,756,060,000 and imports \$1,314,636,000, creating an export excess of \$441,424,000.

In the same period last year, exports were \$1,714,658,000, imports \$1,082,638,000, and the export excess \$632,020,000.

Shipment of food stuffs increased from \$18,300,000 in April to \$25,300,000 in May. The biggest gain was in dairy products, the exports of which in May amounted to \$4,500,000—double the April total and five times as big as a year ago. Other gains were reported in exports of dried fruits, corn, fresh and dried vegetables, citrus fruits, and fresh eggs.

Shipments to Increase
"These (food) increases reflected the beginning of substantial shipments under lend-lease arrangements," the Department said. Exports of steel declined, but exports of coal and oil increased. Destination of the oil was not shown.

Contributing to the increase in imports, the Department said, were larger purchases of crude rubber, hides, wool, non-ferrous metals, ferro-alloying ores and metals.

Rubber Demand
In June 77½ P. C.
Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The rubber industry continued its record-breaking pace during June when 84,912 long tons were consumed, a statement of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association said.

Consumption last month was 19 per cent above May and 77.5 per cent above the June figure last year.

Reflecting the shipping situation, last month's imports of 65,093 tons were 35.8 per cent below the previous month but still were 20.8 per cent better than in the June, 1940, period.

But stocks afloat for United States ports on June 30 totaled 175,499 tons, highest ever recorded.

Inventories on hand, including the Government stock pile totaled 339,108 tons at the end of June. This was 5.6 per cent below the close of May but more than double the total of a year previous, the association said.

The Government reserve of this strategic material rose to 206,003 tons, a boost of 10.3 per cent over the end of May.

Reclaimed rubber consumption last month amounted to 22,559 tons, production 23,790 tons and stocks on hand 36,265 tons.

Westinghouse Raises
Wages 9 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has adjusted upward wages and salaries of workers 9 per cent this month in accordance with the wage and salary plan under which the compensation is established each month in proportion to the average earnings in the preceding three months. The bonus for June was 11 per cent.

Net profit for June was \$1,570,053; for May, \$2,093,344, and for April, \$2,277,740, a total of \$5,941,137 for the second quarter of this year.

Orders for New Freight Cars Highest Since 1923
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—On July 1 freight cars on order, according to the Association of American Railroads.

This was the largest number on order at any time since 1923. The number on order on July 1, this year, was an increase of 27,519 compared with the number under contract on June 1, 1941. It also was more than five times as many as were on order on July 1 last year, at the beginning of the rearmament program in the United States.

Two Ford Officials Take Higher Posts



Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Co., announces the election of Charles E. Sorensen and A. M. Wibel as vice-presidents and directors of the company. The above photo shows, left to right, Edsel Ford, Mr. Sorensen, Henry Ford and Mr. Wibel. At the same time, the resignation of P. E. Martin, Vice-President of the company, was announced. Mr. Martin plans to take a year's leave of

G. E. Net in 6
Months Equal
To 90c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—For the first six months of this year General Electric Company reports

profits available for dividends totaling \$26,003,665 compared with \$25,981,572 for the same period last year, President Charles E. Wilson has announced. These earnings, which were equivalent in each case to 90 cents a share of common stock, were after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes of approximately \$52,000,000 for the six months' period this year compared with \$19,000,000 for the same period a year earlier.

A dividend of 35 cents a share of common stock is payable on July 25, making a total of 70 cents a share in dividends for the first half of this year, the same as was paid for the corresponding period of 1940.

Net sales billed by the Company during the first half of this year exceeded the billing for any previous six months' period, amounting to \$300,332,085 compared with \$191,619,132 for the same period last year, an increase of 57 per cent.

The output of equipment for national defense is increasing rapidly, Mr. Wilson stated. The billing covering equipment definitely known to be for defense purposes during the first six months of this year increased 210 per cent over that for the same period of last year.

OPM Seeks to Set
Gulf Oil Price

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, asked all petroleum refiners in the Gulf Coast area to maintain a base price of six cents a gallon on gasoline.

Mr. Henderson said that prices in that area had advanced from three and five eighths cents a gallon at the first of the year to six cents on June 19.

"Several cargoes have recently been reported moving at prices ranging from six and one quarter to six and one half cents," Mr. Henderson said.

Price Administration officials said that there was an "extraordinary" demand for gasoline in the Gulf area and the request to maintain the six-cent price was deemed necessary in order to control speculative buying.

Shoe Output in June
Makes New High Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tanners Council of America said that shoe production in June reached a level of 40,000,000 pairs, a record pace for that month. Output was approximately 42 per cent greater than the same month a year ago, the greatest spread over the corresponding period of 1940 shown by any month of this year.

July manufacturing schedules indicated another sharp increase in production, the council said.

For the first six months of 1941, shoe production amounted to 241,683,000 pairs compared with 196,259,000 pairs in the same period last year. It was the largest first half production on record.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company
NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Lehigh Valley Coal Co. have voted to retire all of the company's \$1,269,000 outstanding class "A" 6 per cent notes, it was announced. The redemption will be made Aug. 20. Directors also ordered paid at the same time \$22.50 per \$1,000 note, representing interest which was partially deferred as of July 1, 1939.

Japanese in South America
Report Fewer Home Shipments

SANTIAGO, Chile — Japanese merchants on the west coast of South America, from Callao in Peru to Chile's Valparaiso, report declining shipments of raw materials, especially mineral ores, to home ports owing to the competition of North American buyers for the defense program.

All the much-sought-for metals, Japanese admit, are being given preference in embarkation for the United States.

Mineral buying was the keynote of Japanese policy in countries like Chile, Bolivia and Peru, when Tokyo was asked in pre-war days to balance its exchange. That was when the Far Eastern empire was flooding South America with cheap cotton textiles.

Mining experts were prominent in the missions to investigate what the west coast republics had to offer. It also suited Japan to buy ores when involved in the "China incident" and military preparations for a new Asian order. Blocked yen were utilized to control and develop small mines—copper, tin and tungsten among others—which gave prospects of early productive capacity. The large mines have always been American or British controlled.

The Japanese intensified their efforts when war broke out. They contacted with the recognized ore-buying agencies. There were even peddlars to acquire the dumps in the small mining camps. Allied sources alleged Japan was acting for Germany, but most of the shipments were too poor to be worth trans-Siberian transportation. The Nipponese were undoubtedly acting for themselves, alone.

Small-scale buying still proceeds but big transactions have been ruled out since the United States rallied to the defense of the fighting democracies and began its own gigantic defense preparations. The Japanese admit they have no chance to compete for the metals while American money and diplomacy, not to mention South American sympathies, are arrayed against them.

In the last war Chilean nitrate was vital to Allied victory. In this war Chilean copper may become vital to the success of the American defense program. As the big mines—Sewell, Chuquibambilla and Potrerillos—are American owned, only the scraps of production are left for the Japanese.

In Bolivia, determined efforts were made to secure supplies of tin and tungsten for Japan. These have now been abandoned. Bolivians realize they have the only tin deposits in the Americas, and,

thinking in terms of continental security, prefer that this ore be smelted in the United States. At the present time their tin is being shipped to England for smelting, but a large proportion will be diverted to Texas, when the smelters are ready for operation there. Indeed North American stocks are already being prepared.

Bolivian tin concentrates are reported to be accumulating at the Chilean port of Arica, awaiting shipping facilities to Houston. National vessels will be employed in this trade and it is possible that two of the Danish ships seized by the Aguirre Government may be allocated to the route.

Japan received a distinct rebuff in the matter of Bolivian tungsten and wolfram. It began to outbid other competitors with guaranteed payments in dollars. Shortly afterward it was announced that the whole national production was being contracted for the United States during the next three years. Negotiations are believed under way with Argentina, Chile and other southern countries to insure the whole of their tungsten productions for North America.

Senate Body
Approves New
Seizure Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Acting for whispered reasons of great urgency involving a vital war weapon, Administration forces submitted late yesterday to careful Congressional trimming on their latest version of property seizure legislation.

The result of this Administration compromise was unanimous approval by the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the amended version for such legislation—the fourth since the first attempt to get such authorization from Congress on June 2. The new measure is now before the Senate and may come up for a vote on Monday.

The changes which finally got the measure through committee on the fourth Administration try reduced its alleged danger to private individuals and made it, at long last, acceptable to groups who purported to see in property seizure a serious danger to individual rights.

The last previous version made the bill applicable to "any property required for the defense of the United States." The latest approved version restricts its application to "military or naval equipment, supplies or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing or operation of such equipment, supplies or munitions."

The approved version adds a requirement that requisition is permitted when "such need is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to any other source of supply." It also requires the President to submit reports to Congress not less frequently than every six months.

Behind these concessions are rumors that the Government has been held up on procurement of some particularly important weapon by an excessive profit demand by the owner.

C. & O. June Income
CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reported June net income of \$4,304,891, up \$1,471,160 from the same 1940 month.

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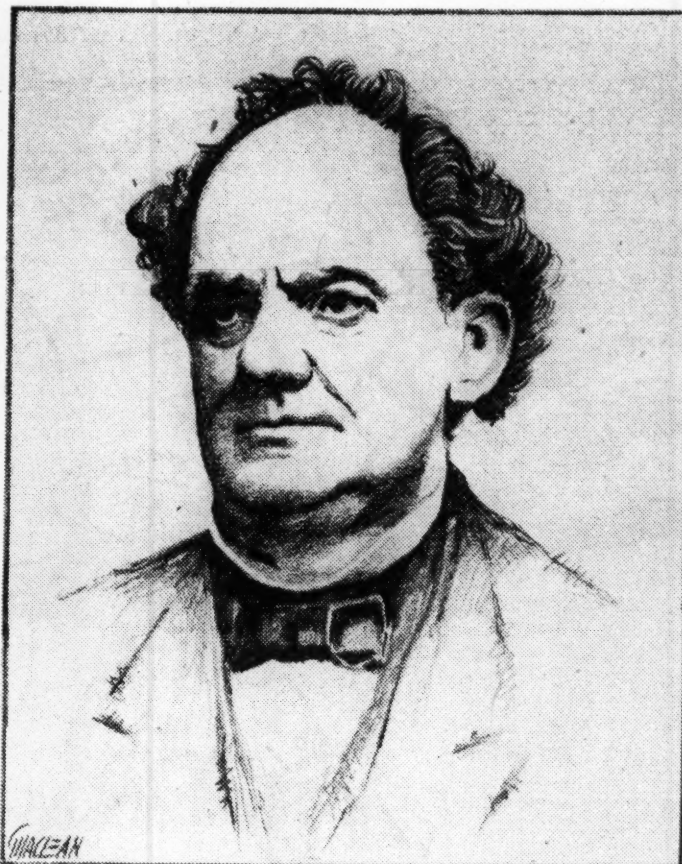
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Biographical Lines



Phineas Taylor Barnum
1810-1891

THE WORLD had neither radio nor movie in those days. Barnum it was who brought amusement to millions of people. For some fifty years he appeared as a showman before the public. A farmer's son, he had grown up in a village of New England. Like many boys of his time he began to work on the land. But as he became older he took a dislike to all farm labor. Then he clerked in a store. . . . He conducted other ventures. He issued a newspaper of his own, and eventually sold it. He tried in vain to enter business on a partnership basis. When his money ran low he started a boarding house in New York. It was clear to Barnum that he had not found his vocation: But why worry? . . . The vocation was there. Every man had one!

ABOUT THAT time a visitor arrived with a strange tale: He knew of a negress woman, 160 years old, called Joice Heth. She had been Washington's nurse. She lived in Philadelphia. Such an astonishing thing aroused Barnum's keenest interest. He hurried to Philadelphia and bought Joice for \$1,000. Other people had made a failure of exhibiting the negress. Regardless of expense he advertised with blatant posters. His receipts climbed quickly to some \$1,500 per week. . . . By now Barnum knew he would be a showman, and a "grand" one. While in Albany he engaged Signor Vavilla, an expert juggler. The Italian drew great crowds in New York and other cities. But, strangely enough, in Washington some one hissed his feats. "Why did you hiss?" asked Barnum when interviewing the man. "Because I can do all this and much more," boasted the fellow. Then Barnum immediately signed him up for a whole year. A flood of cards announced a contest between the two jugglers. On the appointed night the theater had to turn away hundreds.

NOW BARNUM had become proprietor of the American Museum. He was showing giants, mermaids, elephants, lions, tigers. . . . So much money rolled in that he began to be embarrassed. Then he thought of giving a great surprise to the public: He engaged the famous "Swedish Nightingale" for 150 nights. For the first time a foreign singer landed on American soil. And Jenny Lind's concerts proved a succession of triumphs. . . . A day came, however, when the showman experienced complete ruin. But just then a new friend suddenly came to his assistance. Unannounced, a huge black whale flounced on a Long Island shore. The exhibition of the whale financed his crossing to England. Touring the Isles he lectured on the "Art of Money-getting." At sixty he could announce "The Greatest Show on Earth." Then Brooklyn was treated to the most stupendous circus. Never before had any one dared to spread such an area of tents. Nor had there been such an "aggregation" of exciting side shows. Since cash kept rolling in, Barnum took his circus on the road. Many towns had thrilled over it when fire destroyed everything. "Buy a million dollars' worth of animals," Barnum cabled abroad. And soon the circus was displaying its dazzling glories again.

WHEN COMPETITORS arose he bought up the most dangerous one. Then the twin spectacle of "Barnum & Bailey's" came into being. To take the show from Brooklyn to Boston cost him \$50,000. To take it from the States to England cost an exorbitant sum. . . . The Britons cheered the old friend as a hero of the New World. At eighty Barnum was still planning colossal performances. Today his famous autobiography continues to be a good seller.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierre
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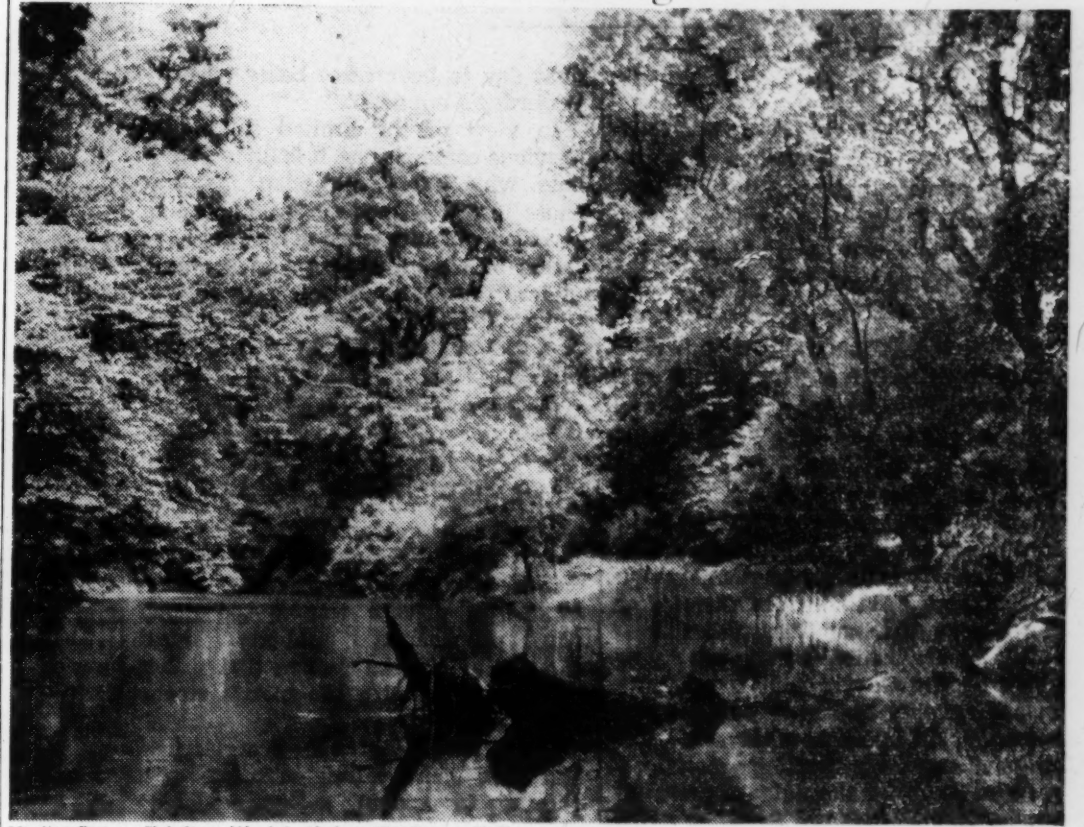
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Speaking of Educational Opportunities



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—In a Case Like That It's Best to Make Sure!



The Old Swimming Hole



Monitor Camera Club from Alfred A. Alesben, Woodhaven, N. Y.

It's Said About Initiative

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The uses of mediocrity are for everyday life; but the use of genius, amidst a thousand mistakes which mediocrity never commits, is to suggest and perpetuate ideas which raise the standard of the mediocre to a noble level.—Edward Bulwer.

The world wants leaders, thinkers, doers, men of power and action, men who can step out from the crowd and lead instead of follow.—O. W. Holmes.

To be driven by external motives from the path which our own heart approves, to give way to anything but convictions, to suffer the opinions of others to rule our choice or overpower our resolves, is to submit tamely to the lowest and most ignominious, and to resign the right of directing our own lives.—Samuel Johnson.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: New Yorkers are thoughtfully considering the possibility of a World Series between the Dodgers and the Yankees. One advantage of the scheme is that it might push the other war off the front page.

Pathfinder: There is a lot of talk about the American standard of living having to be lowered during the emergency. But we note that it always manages to keep several jumps ahead of the American standard of earning.

The Adventures of Waddles—In Her Line

By THE HAGERS



By LE PELLEY

By RODGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1941

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Jobs in Billions

After a certain point zeros practically cease to have any meaning. For the mathematician that stage is the decimal point. For the layman it is usually reached at about the sixth cipher; millions and billions are beyond his power to visualize.

Hence the boxcar figures in which American defense appropriations are expressed pass by most of us like a freight train at a crossing gate—we see the cars but have little idea what is in them. Some significance can be given to the figures by translating them into hours of work according to a rule of thumb which Factory magazine quotes from A. F. Hinrichs, director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

His generalization is that each dollar spent by the Government for defense means roughly one hour of work for someone. It figures out to some impressive and even startling results.

As of June 10, the defense program was estimated to total \$44,000,000,000, most of it intended to be completed within two years. But on the basis of a man-hour to every dollar (40 hours a week, 50 weeks, 2,000 hours a year) this figures out to 22,000,000 man-years of work. Divided by the number of persons employed in 1939 this means enough to occupy every worker in all the manufacturing industries for more than two years.

Last week President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress requests for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, totaling more than \$8,000,000,000 to be added to the existing program.

Again applying the man-hour-per-dollar rule of thumb: This indicates approximately two years' work for 2,000,000 persons in addition to the whole working crew already employed in the manufacturing industries. It happens that the number of available unemployed—omitting those classified as unemployable, or engaged on WPA defense projects, or likely to be called into the Army—totals approximately this figure.

This would lead, therefore, to the over-generalized conclusion that in order to turn out the defense equipment as needed, every productive worker in the United States is going to have to be shifted over immediately from civilian production to defense production. Of course things do not happen quite like that. In the first place, hundreds of thousands of workers already are employed in indirect defense activity—mining, farming, transportation, etc. Second, the program extends somewhat beyond the next two years, though obviously what is done within that time is crucial. Third, an industrial society includes too many everyday, civilian occupations and pursuits to be able to revolutionize itself that quickly or completely.

Yet this little exercise in arithmetic shows that if billions are to be translated into bombs and battle gear in time to win the freedom of America there will have to be simply tremendous changes in the American mode of living during the emergency. Civilian wants are going to have to take second place in some cases or be forgotten. Money is going to have to be made practically useless if not unavailable for bidding up prices of goods that would divert energy from defense production.

Cautious Reform

The report of the special commission studying Massachusetts' district courts is one step in the right direction. The Commission's recommendations for elimination of thirteen of the seventy-two courts, increased authority for the administrative council, reduction of the number of special justices and all other changes are only a preliminary, however. Many such steps are necessary before complete public confidence in the lower courts is restored.

One of the major abuses, the custom of permitting district court justices to practice in their own courts, receives merely a condemnatory statement in the report of the Commission majority. Only three members of the Commission ventured to urge that the judges be given an increase in salary and restricted from the practice of law while on the bench.

In other days, this problem was of less importance. Today, however, with a multitude of automobile cases in the district courts constituting the greater part of the business and with insurance companies involved in lawsuits all over the State, it is nearly impossible for the part-time judge to escape the situation criticized in the Commission's report. "... It is improper," the report stated, "for a man who is one day an adversary in litigation to sit

next day to hear cases being tried by yesterday's opponent."

In view of the limited success of previous commissions, it is understandable why the Commission majority chose to act so moderately. Sweeping revisions recommended in the past have fallen into dust-gathering pigeonholes under the pressure of a powerful judges' lobby. Possibly the commission feels that progress can be accomplished bit by bit where moves for complete reformation might meet defeat.

Name-Calling Aside

The great decisions the American people have to make should not be confused by personalities. The Ickes-Lindbergh private war is too much like propaganda publicity. Most thoughtful citizens realize that it has nothing to do with the merits of the issues involved.

They know that the Secretary of Interior's name-calling attacks upon the flier for keeping a Nazi medal do not prove that it would be better for the United States to make sure that Britain stands than to risk having to fight alone. They know, too, that the Lindbergh demand for an apology does not establish his competency in the field of foreign affairs. To many the Ickes campaign has looked more like calculated discrediting than spontaneous indignation, and the Lindbergh letter, addressed to the White House but given first to the press, appears to them better designed to draw sympathy from the public than an apology or investigation from the Administration. Yet some people are confused and many are diverted from the real issue.

This newspaper has never questioned Mr. Lindbergh's motives although seriously questioning his knowledge and reasoning. We can understand why Mr. Ickes felt that the Lindbergh activities were a service to Hitler, but that may be true of every sincere American who opposes more active overseas opposition to the Nazis. Anything which weakens defense efforts must be taken very seriously. But even were the Country more visibly at war there ought to be freedom for different opinions about methods of defense.

Let's drop the irrelevancies of name-calling and martyr-making.

Age of Responsibility

The young men whose draft numbers have just been drawn from the famous "goldfish bowl" in Washington have "come of age" in a way known to few preceding generations of Americans. Never has the responsibility which twenty-one years imply been so broad as in this year 1941.

Millions of young men today know what it is to feel responsible for the welfare and security of their country even to the extent of pledging all their private hopes to it. They have had to postpone careers in which many of them had already made considerable investments. Some have had to interrupt their education. All know that in the event of grim necessity even their lives are pledged.

These sacrifices spell responsibility to too many Americans who passed twenty-one long ago have not yet learned to spell it. For a large section of the American public the emergency which the United States faces has meant only an increase in the amount of money available for new cars, refrigerators, radios.

No one begrudges some increase of purchasing power where it has too long been inadequate. But there are signs, in the markets and elsewhere, that numerous Americans have yet to come of age in the sense of matching the responsibilities undertaken this week by 750,000 twenty-one-year-olds. Mr. Knudsen's report on the continuance of a short work week in the copper mining industry only illustrates how tardily Americans are awakening to the fact of an unlimited national emergency.

The selectee is given no time to drowse in the full daylight of this emergency. He turns twenty-one, puts his private affairs in order in a few days, says good-bye to places and persons dear to him and "turns to." One of the most heartening signs of these times for lovers of freedom is the willingness with which the average young man of America shoulders his responsibilities with their sacrifices and dangers. As those whose decisions are voluntary match the spirit of the selectees the outlook for their country and its ideals will become still brighter.

Judging from democratic reaction, the expected new German peace offensive is more or less an offensive peace.

Our Readers Say—

Congressional Consultation And Presidential Policy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American occupation of Iceland seems to have brought no new division of public opinion: interventionists approve, isolationists disapprove. This is to be regretted, since approval of the general end in view should not necessarily mean approval of the particular means adopted. Ever since Germany first invaded Poland, I have believed that this war was almost as much our war as it was Poland's or Great Britain's, and I have looked forward to the day when public opinion would sanction our fighting for the principles which we as a nation believe in. Every forceful step we take therefore seems to me a step in the right direction.

But for the President to commit the country to a warlike stand is quite another matter. As President and as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces he must sometimes—as Bishop Hurley pointed out in his broadcast recently—act instantaneously without waiting for Congress. In the present instance, however, there was no such emergency: for the immediate future, at any rate, the British will not be withdrawing from Iceland, and so deeply involved were the Germans in the East that instead of having soldiers to move from Norway into Iceland, they had to move 15,000 of these soldiers from Norway across Sweden. Hence the President had ample time to consult Congress and get its approval. Surely if the governments of the other American republics could be notified of this projected move, our own Congress could have been also. The Constitution intended that the President should be solely an executive carrying out policies which Congress alone had decided: Congress has sole power to declare war, and by implication it has sole power to determine policies which may easily lead to war. This country ought certainly to be fighting for democracy alongside of Great Britain, but it ought also to be practicing democracy at home. Undemocratic action leading towards war is no substitute for action in a war for democracy.

LOCKWOOD MYRICK, JR.
West Newbury, Mass.

Tribute to Walpole

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest your editorial on Sir Hugh Walpole. Sir Hugh Walpole touched both literature and life at many points. He wrote novels. He wrote books of criticism. He wrote newspaper articles. He wrote at least one play. He wrote reviews. He wrote pamphlets. He served on the selective committee of the first and most important of the British book clubs. He advised in the making of films. He was fond of dining out, of going to picture shows, of moving in society. He achieved great and lasting popular success, whilst the critics allowed that he had many of the gifts of a writer of the front rank.

But his closest friends were of the opinion that he was never quite satisfied with his work. Napoleon, it is said, always wanted to write a novel. It is unlikely that Walpole ever wanted to win a battle, but he hankered after a sort of fame that the best judges never accorded to his breezy, fresh, and romantic stories. Nevertheless, those stories will probably endure for a long time, especially his gigantic Herries Saga, with its picture of England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and his curiously melodramatic version, in the Polchester novels, of life in an English cathedral close. These stories have energy and vigor of imagination, and they were upheld by a liveliness of style that never faltered.

A. O.
London

Strikes and Small Salaries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor. It is appreciated more each day because of its clean and reliable news. The letters printed therein, sent in by writers from different States and countries are very interesting. It is good to live in a country where each one is allowed the privilege of free speech. Each can bear and profit by the opinions and facts stated by another.

In the Monitor recently is found a letter bearing the title, "Ample Machinery and Redress." The writer seems to classify labor strikes in this country in the same category of accomplishing needs and wants as Hitler is using. But labor strikes are brought about by a lack of understanding and co-operation of employer and employee within a country. In America these strikes are usually settled harmoniously without much serious damage done. Hitler's method takes him into other countries, subduing them by trying to destroy the people. We all agree that labor strikes could be avoided and during these perilous times there seems to be much to be adjusted, but the adjustment is going on. It isn't easy for the small salaried man or woman to labor daily and not earn enough to meet their needs, especially where there are children in the family. Most towns and cities make it compulsory to send children to school and many of these same towns and cities, especially in the South, do not rent or furnish school books, therefore it is very hard on the small salaried man or woman to find a way out.

L. FLORENCE THROCKMORTON
Asheville, N. C.

"Courageous Uncovering"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank you for your editorials, always so helpful, and for the recent articles entitled, "Africa: Slave or Free," and for those known as "Inside the War."

In these writings, I feel our Christian Science Monitor has made its greatest contribution so far, toward awakening mankind by its courageous uncovering of evil and by recording in parallel fashion the steady progress of man toward the inevitable establishment of God's "kingdom on earth," thereby clearly defining the two opposite methods of thinking in the world today.

MAUD MONTGOMERY THOMPSON
Philadelphia

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Off to a Muddy Start



Erethizon Dorsatus

One becomes accustomed to the unexpected on a summer farm. It is now taken for granted that a row of lettuce shall be planted for Mocha, the rabbit, and her babies. There is no question that a row or two of Swiss chard shall be the last row next to the wild grape tangle for Chug-Sug the woodchuck.

Technically, this is an appeasement program, and there are those among our friends who assert we are weak to subscribe to this kind of Munich! The fact is, however, that after many conferences, it seemed logical to compromise. Mocha and Chug-Sug apparently expect us to provide their salad greens, and it has been done.

Now Erethizon Dorsatus has moved into the economic and social picture. From all indications it is not a temporary move. We have not begun to use first names or nicknames with Erethizon as yet. One does not become quickly familiar with a porcupine!

There are certain delightful personality traits that the porcupine and the skunk have in common. They are both friendly, everyday sort of folks. Each has superb pose; each is calm, moderate, and not easily flustered.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Union Alert to Reds

The swiftly moving events in the world arena are posing bewildering questions to a lot of people in America today. The sudden decision of Hitler to destroy the Soviet armies in his rear before undertaking an all-out assault on Britain has somersaulted Stalin's disciples in our country into a new "line." The Communists, who only yesterday were making common cause with the most rabid isolationists, shouting "war-monger" at us and actively encouraging strikes and bottlenecks in defense industries, today are howling for all-out military and financial aid to Russia.

Tomorrow they may attempt to woo us into another "popular front." They may strive to create a fresh intellectual black-out to mask themselves as our "allies" in the labor movement. What shall our attitude be towards this newest Communist maneuver?

We do not presume to answer this question for the whole trade union movement. But we, in the ILGWU, have had our full share of experience with the American Communists. We fought them relentlessly in the period when they all but captured and destroyed our organization and we have combated their infiltration into our union without abatement throughout the years.

Our line has not changed. We retain our unalterable opposition to every brand of totalitarianism, whether it be Fascist, Nazi or Communist. In the present world crisis we, as an outstanding American labor union, are vitally concerned with the triumph of world democracy. They, the Communists, are chiefly concerned with the saving of the Stalin dictatorship.

Ultimate destruction of Hitlerism and of all forms of dictatorships, we realize, can best be served today through extending full aid to all forces fighting Nazi and Fascist aggression. We are fully in accord, therefore, with the policy of our government in giving unlimited aid to Britain and to all associated with it in the crusade against Hitlerism. We are fully in accord, therefore, with giving every possible aid to Soviet Russia as she repels... the Nazi hordes.

This, however, does not mean making common cause with American Communists. Democracy is fighting today for its very life as never before. In times like these he who is not heart and soul for democracy in all its vital aspects must be counted as being at heart in the totalitarian camp. We cannot and will not make any alliances with the Communists. We cannot and will not trust them to lead the fight for democracy. We shall not relax our vigil to keep our movement clean of these nimble "line" changers. —Justice, official organ, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

The Wide Horizon

Ladoga, Ocean of Conflict

By Sydney A. Clark

Finland's chief port on Lake Ladoga was (and may soon be again) Sortavala, a town which fell before the onslaught of Russia's red cloud of locusts in 1940 and was completely destroyed. From this port, a little while before the motorized locusts came to engulf it, I embarked on the tiny steamer Otava for a trip to the Valamo Islands. The captain was an old salt who seemed almost stultified by the fresh water under the keel of his craft. He had been for years in the Boston-Montevideo run and he spoke good English.

The ticket puncher of the Otava was a vastly bearded monk, or lay brother, an obvious Russian by birth but a Finnish citizen by naturalization, and thereby hangs an odd chain of facts redounding to the honor of Finland. The ship was owned by the monks of Valamo, who maintained on that group of Finnish islands the orthodox religion of Old Russia as they could not have done in any part of Red Russia itself. Finland allowed these monks to speak and teach their own alien language, to worship God in their own way, and to carry on all their traditions unhindered. The Finnish Government even allotted 12 per cent of the total religious appropriations of the national budget to the maintenance of the (refugee) Russian Church, although only 2 per cent of the population adhered to that faith.

Only one requirement was made of the brothers of Valamo, namely that each monk must acquire Finnish citizenship by the ordinary process of naturalization, since otherwise nothing could prevent Red Russia from pouring into these islands a small army of military men camouflaged as monks. Considering the age-old bitterness of all Finns to all things Russian, I thought their generous behavior towards the Russian Church a remarkable thing, a beacon of tolerance in a rancorous world.

The brother, wearing a gray robe and an ecclesiastical hat, approached me on the Otava's deck and asked me for my ticket, which he then punched. I believe he spoke Russian, of which I was as ignorant as of Finnish, but his mild blue eyes spoke the international language of courtesy. They shone from a face as gentle as an angel's—one of Raphael's angels rather than the brusquer sort conceived by Michelangelo. It was framed by dark hair that hung to his shoulders and by luxuriant whiskers, beard and eyebrows of tawny hue. I suppose this man was later swallowed up by the tide of Red aggression in 1939-40. Not one particle of news have I heard or read concerning Valamo or the shores of Ladoga since that tide rolled in.

As the headline lightning again plays about Ladoga, what will it reveal? I hardly dare hope that it will reveal once again the good ship Otava with its salty captain and its angel-eyed puncher of tickets. But I do hope, and believe, that it will ultimately reveal the miracle of tolerance in Finnish hearts.

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